FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

Vote on the Ku Klux Bill.

VETOED BILL PASSED.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1872.

SENATE.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The Vice President appointed Messrs. Stewart and Stockton members of the Board of Visitors to West Point in place of Messrs. Wilson and Blair, declined.

REIMBURSING U. S. MARSHALS.

Mr. BOREMAN called up the Senate bill to reimburse United States Marshals for money necessarily expended by them in taking the ninth census in excess of the compensation allowed them under the law in force before the passage of this act. Passed.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of the House bill to regulate the seizure and examination of invoices, books and papers in the Custom House, and that the bill be placed on the calendar.

Mr. CONKLING objected to the motion in the absence of Mr. Edwards.

Mr. FENTON expressed the hope that the Committee would be discharged, and that the bill to regulate the service in the collection of customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs, &c., which was made the special order for the 8th of January, would be taken up and passed. The exigencies of the public service require its consideration. He charged that this bill, which had now been delayed for several months, had been purposely delayed.

After further discussion Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay Mr. Trumbull's motion on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 23.

The morning hour expired, and the subject went over.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BAYARD asked unanimous consent to have a vote taken on his motion to allow the minority of the New York Custom House investigating committee to print their views during recess.

Mr. COLE objected.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was then taken up. The motion of the committee to strike out the sixth section allowing pay to mail contors in the rebel States prior to May 31, 1861, was carried by a vote of 28 to 27.

The amendment of the committee to allow a credit to the Collector of the port of Chicago in settlement of his accounts of such sums of coin and currency as may have been lost during the fire in that city was agreed to.

The amendment of the committee appropriating $281,055 to restore to the Creek Indians certain funds to which they are entitled under the treaty of 1832 was discussed at length and rejected.

BILL RETURNED.

A message was received from the President returning without his approval the bill for the relief of Thomas Wallace, and giving his reasons therefore, which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims. The bill is of the same character as the claim of J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, and vetoed for the same reasons as that.

Mr. COLE moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to extend the signal service to take observations for the benefit of agriculture. Agreed to.

The committee amendment providing that the Secretary of the Navy shall pay the unliquidated debt now due the Cortless Steam Engine Company, for steam machinery furnished under a contract with the Navy Department, amounting to $237,688, was discussed with reference to its admissibility as an amendment to the bill under consideration, and was ruled out.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) moved an amendment modifying the provisions of July 3d, 1870, requiring all unexpended balances of appropriations for public buildings to be covered into the treasury at the end of the year for which they were appropriated, so as to allow such balances to be expended during the year following the period of limit mentioned in the law.

Pending action on the amendment, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, as the close of which a recess was taken.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

Evening Session.—Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill in relation to retired officers of the army and repealing the thirty second section of the act of July 20, 1866.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) to repeal so much of the act of July 3, 1870, as prohibits the use of unexpended balances of appropriations for public buildings beyond the year for which they were appropriated.

Mr. MORRILL submitted a modification removing the restriction from all public buildings now in course of erection and so far as related to unexpended balances. The modified amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) offered an amendment appropriating additional $3,000 for the decoration of the capitol with works of art. Agreed to.

Also an amendment appropriating $9,000 for the publication of the volumes of Wilkes' exploring expedition. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING, on behalf of the Committee on Commerce, offered amendments appropriating $18,000 for the erection of a light house at Green Bay, Wis., and $10,000 for a light house at the entrance to White River, Michigan. Agreed to.

Mr. KELLOGG offered as an amendment the substantial supplemental enforcement act already passed by the Senate this season, removing the restriction and provision of the original enforcement act to places having 20,000 population and upwards, and extending them to all voting precincts.

Mr. CASSERLY raised the point that the amendment was not in order.

The Chair (Anthony) overruled the point.

Mr. THURMAN appealed from the decision, but it was sustained—28 to 22.

Mr. THURMAN moved for indefinite postponement of the bill, denouncing the proposal as one to stifle free speech in a way never before known in the world, and a step towards placing the country under the rule of Ulysses the Silent. If this arbitrary rule is to prevail, it is the death knell of liberty in this country. He appealed to the majority to extend the session rather than overthrow the last refuge of the minority.

Mr. SUMNER thanked Mr. Thurman for what he had said, and, under the ruling of the Chair, offered the civil rights bill as an amendment.

Mr. BLAIR moved to adjourn. Lost—39 to 16.

HOUSE.

THE TARIFF FREE LIST.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a bill fixing the time of the operation of the tariff free list on the 1st of July, instead of August. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

REFUNDING DUTIES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that when it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that parties are entitled to a refund of duty paid on goods in public stores or bonded warehouses on August 1, 1872, under the provisions of the recently passed tariff act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to draw a warrant for the amount. Passed.

PRINTING ACTS.

Ten thousand copies of the tariff act were ordered to be printed for the use of the members of the House, and the same number of copies of the new postal code was also ordered to be printed.

VETOED BILL PASSED.

The House took up the message of the President vetoing the bill granting a pension to Mary Ann Montgomery, the Senate having reconsidered and passed the bill, the President's objection to the contrary notwithstanding, and now the House, after a brief debate, passed the bill by the required constitutional majority of two-thirds—yeas 191, nays 39.

RAWLINS STATUE.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President calling the attention of Congress to an act approved July 14, 1870, directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the President certain bronze cannon for the erection of an equestrian statue of General J. C. Rawlins, etc. The President says that no artist is named or parties designated to whom the ordnance is to be delivered. In order to remove ambiguity, he desires Congress to signify what action shall be taken as to the artist, and fix the amount of money to be expended; and further, that a board of officers shall be named to locate the monument. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Speaker also laid before the House additional copies of correspondence relating to the commerce between the United States and certain British colonial possessions; also copies of correspondence with regard to the extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium. Referred.

BRIDGE AT RED WING.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at the city of Red Wing, Minn.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were read.

The House non-concurred in numerous amendments, including that confining appropriations to the next fiscal year, and asked for a committee of conference.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the fortification bill, and asked a committee of conference.

LANDS TO A RAILROAD.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to release twenty-five acres of land to the Plattsburg and Canada Railroad.

OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE.

The House took up and the clerk read the Senate substitute for the bill to prevent and punish obstructions to justice in the courts of the United States. Referred.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Sawyer, Sheldon and Randall a Committee of Conference on the river and harbor bill, and Messrs. Niblack, Donnan and Mitchell a Committee of Conference on the fortification bill.

ENFORCING CIVIL RIGHTS.

The House took up the Senate bill to declare and enforce the civil rights of citizens of the United States.

Mr. POLAND offered an amendment providing that no penalty should exceed one thousand dollars, the minimum to be at the discretion of the court.

After discussion, Mr. POLAND moved to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules with his amendment.

The House voted and the result was 86 against 73, so the question was decided in the negative, there not being the required two-thirds vote.

Mr. POLAND then modified his amendment, changing the proposed penalty from $1,000 to $100, and again moved a suspension of the rules against 73.

The question, therefore, was decided in the negative. The bill now lies on the Speaker's table.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE R. R.

The Committee of Conference on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad bill made a report thereon, which was agreed to.

KU-KLUX.

The House took up the Senate Ku-Klux bill, proposing to extend the suspension of the privileges of the *habeas corpus* writ until the end of the next regular session of Congress. The vote, on a suspension of the rules, was 56 against 88. Two-thirds were required to suspend the rules to pass the bill.

Yeas—Messrs. Beatty, Buckley, Buffinton, Butler (Tenn.), Coburn, Conger, Crocker, Dawes, Duell, Dunnell, Foster (Ohio), Hosmer, Harris (Miss.), Havens, Hawley, Hazleton (N. J.), Hill, Hoar, Houghton, Lamport, McGrew, McJunkin, Mercur, Merriam, Monroe, Leonard, Myers, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Pendleton, Perce, Perry (Ohio), Poland, Prindle, Rainey, Ellis A. Roberts, Sawyer, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, A. Boardman Smith (N. Y.), John A. Smith (Ohio), Sprague, Starkweather, Stevenson, Townsend, Turner, Twichell, Tiner, Wakeman, Walden, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Ind.), Wilson (Ohio), and Waldron—56.

Nays—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthurs, Beck, Bell, Biggs, Bird, Blair (Michigan), Blair (Missouri), Brackon, Brooks, Burchard, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comingo, Conner, Colon, Cratcher, Crossland, Donnan, Dubois, Duke, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Finkenburg, Fesker, Foster (Pennsylvania), Garfield, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Holdeman, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hawks, Harper, Harris (Virginia), Hay, Hereford, Hibbard, Holman, Kellogg, Kendall, Kerr, Lawson, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McHenry, McIntyre, Merrick, Morgan, Morris, Niblack, Peters, Potter, Price, Randall, Read, Rice (Ill.), Ritchie, Rogers, Sherwood, Shaber, Slocum, Stevens, Storm, Strong, Swann, Tuthill, Terry, Van Trump, Vaughn, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whitely, Whitthorne, Willard, Williams (N. Y.), and Winchester—88.

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. MCHENRY (Ky.), the House took up, and after an explanation from him, passed the Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the payment of the Kentucky war claims. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be examined and settled and paid any proper claims of that State for enrolling, equipping and subsisting State forces of Kentucky during the rebellion.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

Mr. WM. R. ROBERTS offered a preamble and resolutions with the view of ascertaining whether any steps had been taken for the release of Dr. Howard. Referred.

The House then took a recess.

BUSINESS DISPOSED OF.

Evening Session.—The House resumed consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, which was disposed of as follows:

The Senate bill appropriating $10,000 for a statue of General Rawlins. Left on the Speaker's table.

The Senate bill relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Mr. CONGER moved to add a provision suspending all laws or rules requiring the use of lock-up safety valves, recording steam gauges, pipes to carry steam into the holds of vessels, low water indicators, and testing pumps.

After discussion the bill was laid aside until to-morrow.

The Senate bill to reimburse the State of Nebraska for territorial expenses to the amount of $50,000. Left on the Speaker's table.

The Senate bill to reimburse United States Marshals for taking the ninth census in excess of compensation. Passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the adoption of a system of memorial army regulations. Referred.

The Senate bill to authorize an inquiry as to the causes of boiler explosions. Left on the Speaker's table.

A large number of private bills were also taken from the Speaker's table, some of them passed, and the remainder referred.

This disposed of all business on the Speaker's table.

House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Arrest of Dr. Lanahan.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1872.

EXCITED FRENCHMEN.

A small body of excited men, supposed to be French Communists, greeted the debarkation of the Band Garde Republicaine yesterday with shouts of "Vive la Commune" "Vive la Internationale," and a general volley of jeers and insulting shouts. The offenders were dispersed by the police, who arrested one of their number. The band left for Boston last evening.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The executive committee of the Eight Hour League have been busily engaged in the preparation of a letter to Governor Hoffman repelling the accusation of violence which has been brought against workmen.

The meetings of the German furniture makers continue large and enthusiastic, the men evincing as much determination as on the first day of the strike. Although threatening no violent measures, they are gradually manifesting a bitter and revolutionary spirit.

The Eight Hour League this morning received dispatches from Philadelphia, stating that the gas trustees will accede to the demands of the laborers in the gas works. The coach makers held a mass meeting this morning, to lay plans for future proceedings.

The car drivers of the Fourth avenue line decided last night to demand an increase of pay, and, it is said, have obtained the price demanded, though efforts are being made to keep the matter quiet.

The Gas Men's Protective Union, numbering some 650 men, resolved to stop work to-morrow night, unless the hours were reduced to eight.

The sewing machine workmen formed a Protective Union to-day. The Amalgamated Miner's Society meditates a speedy strike for eight hours.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union this evening, the Knights of St. Crispin, of this city, resolved to strike to-morrow against a reduction of wages.

Preparations were also made for a grand demonstration and parade of all trades on Monday. The printers of this city also reported that they would strike for the eight hour system early in July.

ARREST OF DR. LANAHAN.

Dr. Lanahan was arrested this afternoon on an order of arrest issued by Judge Friedorn, of the Supreme Court, on complaint of Goodenough, who has brought suit against him to recover damages for alleged slander. The plaintiff, in his affidavit, says Dr. Lanahan had called him a thief and a robber, and that he accused him of wearing diamonds and other articles of jewelry purchased with money which he had taken from the Methodist Book Concern. Bail was fixed at $5,000.

Dr. Lanahan refused to allow any of his friends to bail him, on the ground that he had been persecuted by the Methodist Book Concern, and was committed to the Ludlow street jail. He has sent to Baltimore for his brother to procure surety. He is expected here to-morrow.

CONTESTED WILL CASE.

A verdict for the plaintiff was rendered in the Superior Court in the case of Laura E. Bolton, contesting the will of her father, Theodore B. Tallmedge, made in 1852, to obtain possession of property valued at $40,000. This case is a test one for the whole property, invoiving $200,000. The complaint alleges undue influence in obtaining the will, and that deceased was a resident of Columbia county, while the will was probated in New York county, this rendering it a nullity. The father died in 1841, when complainant was an infant.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 1,324 bales; same time last year, 28,183. Exports for the week, 10,004; same time last year, 48,566; total for the year, 1,896,651; last year, 2,907,068. Stock at all United States ports, 179,194; last year, 246,305; at interior towns, 19,628; last year, 21,523; at Liverpool, 912,000; last year, 914,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 87,000; last year, 206,000.

CONFLICT BETWEEN OFFICIALS.

A conflict occurred yesterday between the United States Marshal's forces and the Sheriff's officers over some goods the Marshal held under a warrant in bankruptcy from Judge Blatchford. The Deputy Marshal was beaten and the goods taken away. The United States authorities will investigate the case to-day.

REFORMED CHURCH GENERAL SYNOD.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church, in the morning session, was occupied in the discussion of the report of a committee recommending a change in the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J.

INVESTIGATING REVENUE CASES.

It is said that the new United States Grand Jury will continue the investigation of revenue cases begun by the last jury. Five indictments have been framed and others are in preparation.

INDIAN CHIEFS TO VISIT PITTSBURGH.

Red Cloud, Red Dog, and twenty-five other Sioux chiefs and braves, leave Philadelphia to-morrow. From Philadelphia they start for their homes, stopping to visit Pittsburgh.

GORDON VS. GOULD.

Gordon not appearing to-day, Judge Brady granted a dismissal of his complaint against Gould in case he does not appear on the 20th instant for examination.

REGISTRY FRAUDS.

A motion was made to-day to discharge Stephen H. Babcock, alleged to have been concerned in the registry frauds. A decision was reserved.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Additional Article.

LOUISVILLE CANAL TOLLS.

An Old Claim Settled.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1872.

THE ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

A report prevailed to-day that England has accepted the additional article to the treaty of Washington. This report may have been founded on remarks made last night in the House of Lords, which gave promise of such a result. No official information had been received up to a late hour to night concerning the report. Gentlemen in official positions have, however, through Minister Schenck, such intimations as lead them to believe that the article will be accepted with an explanation to the British Minister by authority of our Government in relation to consequential damages. Should the article be accepted, it will be embodied in the form of a treaty, to be negotiated here by Secretary Fish and Sir Edward Thornton, and then sent to London for the Sovereign's signature. The arbitrators at Geneva can adjourn soon after their meeting on the 15th instant, to meet again as soon as the document shall reach them, and thereafter continue their business without further impediment.

AN OLD CLAIM SETTLED.

During the proceedings in the House of Representatives this afternoon a bill was passed for the relief of a lady aged 71, giving her $8,000, being the amount of seven and one-half years' pay due her father, who served as an officer under Paul Jones in the Bon Homme Richard. Twenty-five years have been spent by her in prosecuting the claim. She was in the gallery when the announcement of the passage of the bill was made by the Speaker, and waved her handkerchief in an air of triumph. Several members on the floor, noticing this act, began to applaud, meanwhile smiling at the lady as if to express their gratification at the result. Other members followed their example, and a general clapping of hands and laughter rang through the hall. The lady, overcome by her feelings, burst into tears, and then fell on her knees in prayer. Many hearts were made glad by the lady's success.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

An area of cloudy weather and rain will extend eastward over New England and possibly northern portion of the South Atlantic States during to-night; a rising barometer with westerly winds and clear weather to northerly winds and clear weather will prevail very generally on Saturday from Tennessee northward to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, and extend eastward over the South Atlantic and Middle States during the day, and over New England on Saturday night; clear weather is probable for the Gulf States; dangerous winds not anticipated.

RAILROAD SALE POSTPONED.

In accordance with the request of the New York Central Railroad Company, the sale of their property to satisfy the demands of the Government tax is postponed until the attorneys of the company can confer with Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Douglass.

LOUISVILLE CANAL TOLLS.

Representative Holman's proposition in the House to reduce the tolls of the Louisville canal was engrafted on the River and Harbor bill in the Senate, and has been concurred in by the House, thus giving the tolls at five cents per ton.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Rodney P. Dick, to be United States District Judge.

STORMS.

Iowa.

IOWA CITY, June 7.—A tornado passed over south Iowa City last night, unroofing and tearing down houses and barns, and killing stock. No person was injured. Orchards and crops were destroyed.

ILLINOIS.

CANTON, ILL., June 9.—The most destructive rain storm for many years passed over this vicinity last night. The low lands in every direction are flooded and great destruction of crops is reported. Along the river bottoms everything is washed away. Houses and barns and stock to the north-east of this city were washed away, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. A large number of hogs and other stock was drowned. A farmer reports that two hundred fat hogs and shoats are gone. In the south-east the losses are still more extensive. Fences, bridges, culverts, small buildings, railroad tracks, and everything moveable, has been swept away. Seven narrow escapes from drowning are reported. An invalid, who was compelled to move out in the storm, died from it this morning. All the coal mines are flooded east and south of this point, and south-west of Canton, on Spoon river, the damage is reported as still greater; but no particulars can be obtained, as all communication is severed. The T. P. & W. R. R. is badly washed away. Each side of the Canton bridges are gone. The telegraph is down. The C. B. & Q. track is also badly washed. Several bridges between this point and Rushville are gone. The damage to the crops cannot now be ascertained with any certainty, but it is beyond doubt that all grain on the low lands is washed out. The higher prairie farms have not suffered so much, but have not escaped entirely. It will be several days before the real extent of the damage is ascertained.

Late reports make the damage much worse than was even first reported. It will take several days to repair the railroads. In all ten miles of track and bridges are gone. All communication is cut off for several days. Two more deaths by drowning are reported.

GRANT AND WILSON.

How the People Received Their Nomination.

MADISON, Ind., June 7.—Great joy was manifested yesterday when telegraph dispatches announced the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and immediately on the receipt of the news a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and last night a huge ratification meeting was held in the Court House, at which Judge Freidley presided, and speeches were made by Hon. D. C. Branham, Jr., Cornett, Dr. Collins, Col. Garber, and the veteran editor of the *Courier*, and others. Resolutions heartily and unequivocally endorsing the nominations were passed.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, June 7.—A very large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held here to-night. It is estimated that 5,000 people were present. Bonfires, salutes, music and speeches were the order of the evening.

NEW YORK, June 7.—There was a large meeting of colored men in Brooklyn to-night to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Wm. H. Johnson, a colored man, made an address, and stated that 15,000 colored voters in this State would support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A Grant and Wilson meeting was held to-night at Lincoln Hall, which was crowded, a number of ladies being among the auditors. Senator Sherman presided, and made a speech followed by Secretary Delano, Representatives Bingham, Shellabarger and Stevenson, and Professors L. Langston and Starrs, of Chicago. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Philadelphia nominations, and the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 7.—There was a large ratification meeting of Grant and Wilson men at the Opera House to-night, and a national sainte was fired.

CHICAGO.

Terrible Accident—Death of Forepaugh's Elephant Romeo.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A terrible accident occurred at the ruins of the Grace Episcopal Church, on the corner of North Lasalle and Superior streets. Workmen are engaged in taking down the walls and clearing away the debris. About noon, while two of them, one named Rickson and the other Swann, were sitting on one of the walls, eating their dinners, some other workmen placed a heavy ladder against the opposite wall. They had scarcely got it into position when a large section of a heavy twenty-two inch wall fell with fearful force, burying the two men and crushing them out of all resemblance of humanity, the bodies presenting a horrible sight.

DEATH OF ROMEO.

The celebrated elephant Romeo, one of the oldest and said to be the largest in the United States, and valued at $20,000, died this afternoon in Forepaugh's Menagerie, now exhibiting here. The death was from natural causes. The body has been presented by Forepaugh to the Chicago Medical College. The skeleton will be mounted and placed in its museum.

ST. LOUIS.

The Berkley Trial—The Additional Electors.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—In the Berkley trial today three experts testified that the handwriting of the black-mailing letter offered in testimony by the defence some time ago closely resembles that of Dr. Berkley. Witnesses for the defence testified that they were present at a picnic at which it is alleged Berkley took improper liberties with Ella Perry. They saw Berkley and the child together repeatedly, but observed nothing improper in the Doctor's conduct. This case is rapidly drawing to a close, and will probably be given to the Bishop for final decision early next week.

THE ADDITIONAL ELECTORS.

It is likely that an extra session of the Legislature will be called soon to re-district the State, as it has been discovered that the additional electors to which Missouri is entitled under the new apportionment in the lower House of Congress cannot be elected at large, but must represent a definite district.

AQUATIC.

Race Between Scharff and Butler—The Pittsburgher Wins—Fastest Time in this Country.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A boat race took place this afternoon on the Schuylkill, between the celebrated oarsmen Wm. Scharff, of Pittsburgh, and Thomas C. Butler of Boston. The race was for $500 a side. The boats started from a point below the Reading railroad bridge, the course being five miles. Butler, at starting, was in advance, but the Pittsburgh man gradually gained, and at the stake boat was some distance ahead. At the home stretch he gradually widened the gap, and reached the starting point twelve lengths ahead of his opponent, winning easily. The time made by Scharff was 32:27, which is the fastest time ever made in this country.

CINCINNATI.

Terrible Coal Oil Explosion.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—A coal oil explosion took place in the cellar of Henry Milxman's store on Fifth street, near Vine, at seven o'clock this evening. It blew the show windows and contents and the doors into the street, blew out the end of a small frame which constituted the rear of the store, demolished queensware and lamps, and severely burned Mr. Milxner, who was alone in the store. Several persons on the sidewalk in front of the store were prostrated, but not injured. Mr. Milxman's injuries are severe, but perhaps not fatal. How the oil ignited no one can tell. No one was in the cellar at the time. Speculations are that it is a case of spontaneous ignition. At least one barrel exploded. The fire alarm was sounded quickly, and the fire was extinguished by the engines before it got out of the cellar. The store room contained queensware, much of which was broken.

BOSTON.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, June 7.—Additional accounts continue to be received of shipwrecks by the recent storm. The schooner Endicott, Captain Reed, arrived at this port to-day. Captain Reed reports that on Wednesday he fell in with a lumber laden schooner that had lost her mainmast. The crew were evidently in great peril, as five men were seen lashed to the rigging. The sea was too high to send a boat to their aid, and Captain Reed lay by for fourteen hours, for the purpose of taking them off, but the gale continuing, it was found impossible.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Bismarck is going to the Isle of Wight for the benefit of his health.

—The official return of the vote for Governor of New Hampshire gives Straw 410 majority.

—It is probable that Admiral Topete will be appointed Minister of Colonies in the Spanish Cabinet.

—The National Mass Convention of Soldiers and Sailors will be held in Pittsburgh on September 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

—The boiler at Bingham's distillery in Evansville, exploded on Thursday, killing John Bright, the second engineer, formerly of Shelby county, Kentucky.

—The *Journal Officiel* announces that the total damages sustained by the city of Paris at the hands of the Commune will reach five hundred millions of francs.

—A severe rain storm prevailed throughout the North-west on Thursday, overflowing the water courses, and doing great damage to the roads, fences and bridges.

—Professor King's balloon Colossus, the largest ever manufactured, in which he intended to make an ascension from Boston on July 4th, was entirely destroyed by fire at Charlestown, Massachusetts, last Thursday evening.

—The striking gas factory employes in Philadelphia on Thursday evening resolved to hold out until an increase of pay is obtained. The places of many of them have been filled. They made several riotous demonstrations, which the police promptly suppressed.

—The Pacific Coast Wrecking Company received from the expedition sent to the coast of Ecuador to raise the treasure sunk on the Spanish frigate Loeodea, that they found the treasure, and will commence raising it with a prospect of complete success.

—The announcement from Liverpool that the Government has withdrawn its consent to the departure of the band of the Grenadier Guards for America was premature, although the report was current in that city. The full band sailed in the steamship City of Brussels for New York.

—A dispatch from Bridgeport, Connecticut, says the examination into the affairs of Commander Colvocoresses shows that $1,800 in Government bonds are missing. It is generally believed he was murdered by parties who supposed he had a large amount of money on his person.

—The Lyndon railroad bridge, seven hundred feet long, on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, five miles west of Williamsport, Pa., was burned on Thursday night. This will not impede travel, as a new track has been built recently on the opposite side of the river, and trains will go that way.

—The race between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy came of yesterday afternoon at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia. It was witnessed by thousands of persons. Rain fell during the last two heats. The time made by Goldsmith Maid was 2:22¾, 2:22¾, and 2:23¾. Jay Gould was beaten out between the heats and made it in 2:23½.

—A dispatch from Washington says official information has been received from London giving the assurance that the English Government accepts the supplemental article to the treaty of Washington, as amended by the Senate, and that the Geneva arbitration will now proceed to consider the cases presented by the two Governments.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Meeting of the Bar—Tribute to the Memory of the Departed Judge—Resolutions Adopted.

A meeting of the members of the bar of the county was held yesterday morning in the Common Pleas Court Room for the purpose of taking appropriate action upon the death of the late Hon. Thomas Williams. All the leading members of the legal profession were present.

On motion of Mr. M. W. Acheson, Hon. Moses Hampton was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen selected as Vice Presidents: Hon. Jas. P. Sterrett, Hon. R. H. Stowe, Hon. F. H. Collier, Hon. John W. Kirkpatrick, Jas. I. Kuhn, Robert Woods, Thomas MacConnell and B. M. Smith.

The Secretaries were S. H. Geyer and Robert B. Carnahan.

After the organization had been perfected James I. Kuhn, Esq., who was at one time the law partner of the deceased, officially announced the death of the Hon. Thomas Williams. The speaker then gave a short but graphic sketch of his life, his career as a lawyer and services as a public man. He referred to his extensive and varied learning; rating him not only as a leading lawyer, just and upright in the discharge of his duties, but a scholar of profound learning—well versed in polite literature, an accomplished Latin, Greek and French linguist. He paid a glowing tribute to his purity of life, kindness of heart, and zeal in the pursuit of his profession. In conclusion he moved that a committee on resolutions be appointed, which was adopted.

The following gentlemen were named: John H. Hampton, Thomas M. Marshall, M. W. Acheson, George Shires, Jr., and A. M. Brown.

During the absence of the Committee Mr. W. D. Moore spoke at length of the virtues and acquirements of the deceased.

The Committee, after a brief absence, returned, and upon the conclusion of Mr. Moore's remarks, presented the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh Bar have learned with sincere sorrow of the sudden demise of the Hon. Thomas Williams, and are desirous as a body to pay a proper tribute of respect to his memory as one of its most worthy and distinguished members, therefore, in token of its purpose publicly to honor his name as an eminent lawyer, a good citizen, and a cherished friend.

Resolved, That his purity in all the relations of private life, his unsullied reputation as a lawyer, his unassailed integrity as a public servant for many years in the discharge of responsible duties, alike entitle him to the commendation of his brethren of the Bar, the grateful recollection of the community and a place in history among the statesmen of his native State and this nation.

Resolved, That his long and successful career at the bar was full of honor, shedding lustre upon the profession he adorned by his great and varied learning, his untiring study, and a scrupulous regard for its high and ennobling duties.

Resolved, That in him were united in an extraordinary degree the knowledge of the law, scholarly acquirements and literary tastes of a high order, and a conceded ability to both write and speak with a rare beauty and masterly power seldom failing to the lot of any man, all combining to make him great-ly to be admired and long remembered.

Resolved, That whether considered as a lawyer, a statesman, or a citizen, his life, now closed, is worthy of emulation; and may hereafter be fitly spoken of by his kindred and friends as full of honor, goodness and truth, and his tomb as holding imperishably even in death, one of Fame's noblest sons.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in this the hour of their sore affliction, and kindly tender them our condolence in the loss of an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, and a beloved brother.

Resolved, That the Bar in a body proceed from the Court House to the family residence, to attend the funeral on Saturday, and that a Committee of three be appointed to present a copy of these resolutions to the family.

Resolved, That the several courts of this county be requested by the same Committee to order the proceedings of this meeting to be spread at length on their minutes.

The following committee was appointed to have the resolutions engrossed and properly presented to the family of Mr. Williams: James I. Kuhn, S. H. Geyer and R. B. Carnahan. On motion it was decided that the members of the Bar shall meet at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon to attend the funeral in a body.

The meeting then adjourned.

Owners of Real Estate

Desiring to sell, can invariably find a purchaser by advertising in the *Real Estate Register*, published weekly at $1.00 per year and devoted exclusively to real estate interests, for sale by news dealers. Every one interested in real estate, (and who is not?) take it.

Remember the King Laugh Makers at Manings Minstrels, Monday evening next, at the New Opera House.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Local and General—Personal and Otherwise.

A SPANISH church is to be erected at San Francisco.

IT is stated that the celebrated French soldier, General Trochu, has renounced Roman Catholicism and joined the Anglican Church.

THE total membership of the Orthodox Quakers at present in the United States is 57,505, being an increase of 715 in twenty years.

THERE are several ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, who hold confessional service and have mass every morning.

MR. MOODY reports that 190,000 Sunday School children have each sent five cents towards the building of his free Tabernacle in Chicago.

THE proportion of professing Christians to the population in this country is one to eight. There are 91,000 clergymen. The average salary paid to preachers is $700.

PROTESTANTISM is organizing itself in Spain. A Synod, representing nineteen churches, has met at Madrid, elected a consistory, and adopted a confession of faith.

THE Disestablished Irish Church has substituted the words "Our Sovereign Lady the Queen," for "Our most religious and gracious Queen," in the prayer for Parliament.

THE *Church News* is disposed to accept as one proof of the divine origin of the Episcopal Church the fact that it has been able to survive so many years of suffering from quartette singing.

MR. TALMAGE'S lay college in Brooklyn has now 600 students engaged in lay preaching, Scripture reading meetings, and visitation of poor and sick in Brooklyn, New York, Newark, and Patterson.

DURING the last five years 2,000 Sunday schools have been organized in Georgia by the American Sunday School Union. In these schools 10,000 pupils are taught by 1,320 teachers.

FATHER GAVAZZI, in his lecture in Beecher's church, said there are a hundred congregations of the Free Church of Italy, with ten thousand communicants, and thirty thousand regular attendants.

THE Lee avenue Reform Church of Brooklyn, New York, famous in former years for a Sunday-school of enormous size and liveliness, has resolved by a large majority to transfer itself to the Congregationalists.

THE number of trustees of Methodist churches, 94,080; of stewards of societies, 50,640; of class leaders, 47,556; of Sunday School Superintendents, 19,555; of Sunday school teachers and officers other than Superintendents, 176,424.

THE Central Presyterian Church of San Francisco will commence the construction of a new church next week, capable of seating 2,000 persons and to cost 40,000. They have also engaged the services of Philip Phillips, the "Singing Pilgrim," at a salary of 5,000 per year.

THE Rev. J. Hyatt Smith's new Open Communion Church, in Brooklyn, is just completed. It is built of corrugated iron. The pulpit standard is of nickel-plated metal. At the pastor's feet a clock is set in the floor, and gold fish sport in fountains on each side.

THE conversion of a Jewish Rabbi priest to Christianity, in Mobile, has been of late the great excitement in religious circles. He has been in the city about eighteen months, in charge of a large congregation of Jews, besides teaching a flourishing Hebrew school connected with it.

THE Pope is reported to have stated to some Americans lately, that if he should ever leave Rome he would be glad to take up his residence in New York, because no city in the world contains more earnest Catholics, or those more devoted to the highest and best interests of the Church.

THE Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh and Tarentum Camp Meeting Association will meet lot holders and others on the camp ground, on Monday, June 17th, at 7½ A. M., to complete arrangements for the annual camp meeting, which will commence on Wednesday, August 14th.

THE M. E. Church at Penn Station, Rev. S. Keebler pastor, having been closed for repairs, will be reopened on Sabbath, June 16th. Rev. L. McGuire, of Bingham street, Birmingham, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. M. J. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh, at 7½ P. M.

THE King of Bavaria has written to Dr. Doellinger, on the fiftieth anniversary of the latter's ordination as a priest, to praise his life-long conscientiousness in the fulfillment of his duties," and to express the wish that "God may still preserve him for a long time in his physical and mental vigor."

THE Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church reports 11 missionary women and 5 Bible women in India, 7 missionary women in China, several Bible women at Dromiah, Persia, 3 missionary women and 9 native teachers in syria, and missionary women in other places.

THERE are no less than nine different Methodist bodies in Canada; five of them, the M. E. Church in Canada, the M. E. Church of British North America, the Independent Methodist Church, the United Brethren in Methodism, and the Evangelical Association, having Bishops and episcopal form of government.

THE Baptist Home Missionary Society received $178,905 last year, and has remaining from the previous year $17,434.85. The total expenditure was $195,979.85, leaving a balance of $19,292.97. There were 9,850 persons baptized last year, in 111,130 families visited. There are now 425 missionaries laboring in its service.

EUROPE rejoices in a new religious order, "the White Ladies," or reparatrices, who undertake, by ardent prayer to obtain pardon for the insults neglects and outrages offered to the holy sacrament throughout the world. The supplications, to be effectual, must be unceasing; so the nuns of the order will relieve each other every two hours, continuously kneel in silent prayer before the chapel alt

An editorial article has appeared in the New York *Observer* on the subject of ministerial support in which the ground is squarely taken that the supply exists in the demand among the Presbyterians, a opinion indorsed by many of the

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

BONDS Frankfort at 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114¼.

THE wool clip for the present year promises to be from 25 to 30 per cent greater than 1871.

THE PHILADELPHIA platform is good and stout enough for all right minded citizens to stand upon.

ENGLAND bows down before the supplemental treaty, as expressed by the United States Senate. Mark one for Grant's administration!

COLFAX gracefully accepts his defeat. He will retire from public life with an unsullied record, and will be followed by the best wishes of millions of his countrymen.

ORANGE S. WINANS, who was such a "taking" member of a recent New York Legislature, has come out as a "reformer" for Greeley. Mr. Winans has an excellent field before him if he will remember that reformation like charity begins at home.

THE "iron famine" now prevailing in the world, especially in our country, has brought out the fact that to keep our railroad tracks in repair and iron for new roads, requires fully one-half of all the iron production. The United States has now 65,000 miles of completed railroads.

PITTSBURGH is justly proud of containing the very best instrumental band in the United States—the Great Western. It fills the heart of the denizen with joy when he plumes himself abroad on the glory of our band, when he sees and hears it in rivalry with other "cracK" organizations of like character.

THE Japanese are determined to learn all about our advanced civilization. The members of the troupe now in Washington have been training for a base ball match. "Hurri" is too old fashioned and they wish to substitute some new but equally expeditious method of easing themselves of life's troubles.

THE JILT down among the virgins of Virgin alley, we mean the *Post*, is proud of the fact that all the Democratic journals of the State join heartily in the support of Buekalew, while some Republican (?) papers are opposing Hartranft. That is all right, Buckalew is a heavy burden for our neighbor to carry, but it is thoroughly loyal to the party, and will trudge on under the weight like the willing ass it is.

RED CLOUD AND PARTY.

The visit of the Indian Chiefs, headed by Red Cloud, to New York city, will no doubt be of great service in showing those chiefs who are with him the powerful tide that is preparing to surge through the western prairies, and the necessity he and his followers have of going into a more civilized life than they at present follow. Red Cloud belongs to the most bloodthirsty tribe of Indians on the plains. The Sioux's have always been foremost in deeds of horror, massacre and bloodshed on the emigrants who have traveled on the old road to California, and volumes could be written on their misdeeds. Then the Apache and Comanche tribes are equally bad, but they have not been brought so vividly before public notice, as the Sioux's. No one knows the Indian character better than those who have traveled through their country, and seen them at home so to speak; and a more mean cowardly, filthy and disgusting lot of sneaks, it would be impossible to meet with anywhere. Our lofty idea of the noble Red man is quickly diminished when we visit those regions and travel among them pretty freely. The general feeling from Omaha westward is that of contempt for the m, and bitter hatred, and it is impossible to these western settlers to conceive why eastern folks have so much sympathy for the poor red man, but distance lends enchantment to the view, and Coopers novels have made deep impressions, of their great deeds of valor, to be overrated by those who read of them. The Government has done everything in its power for them, all to no purpose, they are so incorrigibly lazy that work of any kind is 'repulsive in the extreme, and to such an extent is it carried that the poor squaw has to carry all the lumber and and household goods of an Indian when he moves. As long as the Indian has an idea that he can get what he requires from the Government, so long will he be uncivilized and wild, and this they have been taught by criminals and outlaws who have found refuge from justice among them, and they are apt pupils. Therefore we say the visit of these chiefs to our principal cities will be of great good; to show them the power of the white man, and this, with the determined policy of General Grant to suppress outrages on our frontier settlements will be the best lesson we can give them. It does seem very hard for these poor Indians to be driven about from place to place, hence the sympathy that is aroused in their behalf. But is the march of civilization to be impeded by a mere handful of population such as these are. The world is too old for this kind of wild animal, and therefore if they wont hear the voice of reason, let us civilize them with a rod of iron. There are many tribes who are farming and doing well in the Western States who know less of the whiteman than this old sinner Red Cloud; but he now seems to be doing his best to show the most turbulent of his followers the destiny that surrounds them. Therefore feed, and feast them for a while longer, give them every opportunity of seeing the beauty of civilization and the extent and magnitude of our resources, their lack of reason, if that is what they need to understand, is well made up in craft and cunning; so if they do not profit by their experience they would not be converted "though one rose from the dead," and the only thing left for us to do, is to leave our President to deal with them in his next term of office, in the same firm and humane manner, that has hitherto earned our gratitude and admiration. People in eastern cities surrounded with every luxury, guarded while they sleep by efficient men, little think of what the emigrant who arrives on our shores has to contend with when he buys his land and settles on the frontiers of civilization, living from day to day with one hand on his ploughshare, the other on his gun, and when his stock is getting large and profitable is run off by these rascals, and followed by the burning of his home, his family outraged and murdered, and himself tortured and roasted to death, and this is the poor Indian forsooth!

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

The nation's choice, for President and Vice President, has been made. GRANT and WILSON are the chosen men. They will be elected without any doubt. But we want a rousing majority. One that will tell the world that we are progressive, that the march is going on in the way of all that is good, that the country holds fast to the principles of Liberty, Social Equality and Freedom in the broadest sense of the word. Let us organize. In union there is strength. We have good leaders. We have an abundance of strength, a whole army of followers. Every ward, district and township should at once form its Grant club. Just as Grant massed his forces before the enemy, let us mass ours. He went for victory and made it. We can afford to do the same thing, and just as rebellion melted away before his strong and well delivered blows, so will the divided opposition shrink before the mighty Republican majority. The fight is now at hand. Let us train for it. Organize everywhere, and victory is within our reach.

ELECTRIC TRANSIT.

Day after day, year after year, we are awakened to the fact that science is making great and rapid strides to open up, perfect and develope every mystery of nature, and its laws. Every new invention calls our attention to the vast and deep resources that must yet lie hidden in the womb of the future, and the possibility that generations yet unborn will think how stupid, how ridiculous and barbarous were our appliances and operations for locomotion and comfort or the conveniences of life. We judge this will be the case by a comparison of the past with the present, and a firm belief that science is yet in its infancy. Now, we have before us advices of the making of a model which it is expected will astonish the world, as experiments are to be made with it, to show the practicability of propelling railway cars by electricity. Scientific men are of the opinion that electric transit is possible, and in a western city active measures are being taken to solve this problem. It will be patent to everyone that such a test resulting in success would revolutionize travel, and bring about vast changes of the most beneficial kind, and cannot be too highly estimated. The most important of these changes would be the economic impulse it would give to commerce and the consequent improvement of all mankind who are civilized; the great saving of time, as it is estimated that speed of one hundred miles per hour is easily attainable, and also the saving of fuel in the shape of coal, wool and oil. As a contemporary says in speaking on the subject:

"Should this become a reality, people may leave New York, let us say, on the morning of one day and sup in San Francisco on the evening of the next—an amazing consummation, and yet not more amazing than the first feats of steam travel by land or sea a generation ago, or the exchange of notes within an hour between Washington and London under the Atlantic ocean to-day.

"The wonderful gain derivable from electricity as a motive force is specially manifest as applied to travel underground. Increased speed, of course, counts for much, but to get rid of smoke and the choking particles thrown off by coal, as well as of its attendant weight, would also be of signal moment. There would likewise be an obvious saving in rolling stock, and, although trains would be much faster, yet, *pari passu*, they might be fewer in number, and hence diminish the risk of accidents. However, there should be few of these in any case, since, wherever traffic is such as to call for an underground railway, it will warrant a double track, and thus allow all trains and engines to follow each other perpetually in the same direction. Another consequence of the use of the proposed force would be the industrial changes that would flow from the saving of fuel. There would be small occasion, indeed, for the fear sometimes expressed in England about the coal supply, if all the railways were suddenly to stop burning coal io drive their engines. This, in truth, would be only a fraction of the change thus brought about. For whatever would drive engines would drive other machinery; and steam would thus be superseded in the manufactories—a revolution so stupendous that its effects, on a cursory view, can only be matters of speculative conjecture."

We look forward with much interest to hear how this matter progresses, as to our minds it has a look of feasibility about it that is strengthened as we think over it; but yet a misgiving arises as to the possibility of its being used in sufficient force to make it a motive power for railway traffic.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

AND Bourbon but echoes the sentiment of every twenty Democrats in the entire State.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

You might have gone further than one State without fear of contradiction, for is it not admitted that "Bourbon" starts the echoes from Democracy all over the Union?

THE Greeley *Banner* of Lancaster, Pa., has heard from Connecticut, and announces the news with a flourish that would be sad if it were true, as "the first liberal triumph." If these heroic gentlemen who have "burned all the bridges" are to be Ferried over the river on a craft like that Connecticut election, they will touch the landing about the time set apart by Prof. Lyell for the washing of the land into the seas.

"AS Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union" seems to be true not only in regard to the popular vote, but equally so in Conventions. While all the prophets were magnifying the potentiality of New York and predicting that its vote would decide the Vice Presidency in the Republican Convention, Pennsylvania quietly cast its ballot for Wilson, as against New York's Colfax votes and Wilson won.

AFTER all the hubbub about John Chinaman, it appears that our workingmen have not much to fear from him, for the latest statistics show that of the 118,553 Chinamen who have arrived at San Francisco within the last eighteen years, 42,437 have returned to China, and there are now but 62,000 Celestials in this country. The first year of their emigration, 1854, also shows a larger number of arrivals than any one succeeding with one exception.

THE Chicago *Tribune* man, after a night of agony spent in the vain attempt to figure "another Liberal triumph" out of the result for Oregon, gives it up, and dejectedly announces in a two line editorial that "Oregon has been carried by the Republicans with noticeable gains." That is good. Bro. White evidently is training for the "noticeable gains" of next November, which will send him wailing out into utter political darkness, and cause him to painfully regret that he ever attempted the role of political manager for a "sorehead" movement.

Sumner at Home.

The Boston *Globe* is in general decidedly conservative in all its writings, but in a most scathing criticism of Mr. Sumner's speech, it makes this sharp bit:

Mr. Sumner always was a school boy in political matters, and his present production is only superior in quantity and diversity of subject to his youthful efforts at the Boston Latin school some forty odd years ago. There is now, as then, the same affectation of classical learning and deep reading in his performances, and we see nothing omitted or overlooked in his present arraignment of President Grant, unless it be a comparison of the offender to Caligula, who made a senator of his horse. How this happy bit escaped the attention of the orator we cannot conceive, but it is barely possible that he abstained from it for fear his auditors might conclude that, whatever luck Grant had met with in making his horse a senator, one of their honorable body had certainly made an ass of himself.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Republican papers of Massachusetts, which may be taken to thoroughly represent the party in that State, are the most unsparing denouncers of the Senator. He finds no support at home for his present course.

A Toilet Mystery.

The masculine intellect is taxed to its utmost capacity when the mysteries of the female garb become involved with the other intricacies of jurisprudence. A woman was shot lately in California and the Coroner attempted to illustrate the course of the bullet through her corsets by putting this strange device around his waist. He got it wrong side up, wrong side in front, and wrong side out, and though a married man, and assisted by the suggestions of several jurymen, he couldn't get it right until an experienced reporter stepped up and neatly adjusted the bit of mechanism for him.

THE "Woman's Pacific Publishing Company" has recently been incorporated, in the city of San Francisco, Cal. The company starts out with a capital of $25,000, and proposes to carry on the business of printing of all kinds, bookbinding and engraving, and to deal in books, newspapers, and periodicals. It is an enterprise started entirely by a number of women.

HISTORY OF THE COVENANTS.

Their Obligation Shown.

Third. Of the obligation of the covenants, or their moral force on the conscience of covenanters, and their posterity. All Abraham's spiritual seed, whether Jews or Gentiles, when they have faith in God, are as really covenanters, and heirs of the promise as was Abraham, the father of the faithful: whether they are how prepared to know and acknowledge it, or not. For it is said, Rom. 4, 13 "The promise that he should be the heir of the world, was not to Abraham nor to his seed through the law, but through the righteousness of faith." This passage teaches that all the spiritual seed of Abraham are heirs of the world through the righteousness of faith, as well as Abraham. We are of the opinion that there could not well be a more important matter for consideration than the one we have before us.

We take it for granted that the moral law—the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the only, the exclusive source of moral obligation. This is the very Polar star of our profession.

Our fourth term of communion declares "that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the only rule of faith and manners."

There can be nothing else to oblige or coerce the conscience. We take it for granted that where the Scriptures do not speak either expressly, or impliedly there can be no moral obligation.

It is true, Blackstone says the natural and written law perfectly coincide, are of equal strength (p 42). But he says in another place, "yet undoubtedly the revealed law is infinitely more authentic than that moral system framed by ethical writers, called the natural law." (p 42). Then, the natural law cannot be a rule of moral conduct, being defective in authenticity; that which is defective in authenticity is not certainly what it purports to be.—Is not certainly genuine or true, and therefore lacks authority. What ethical writers may suppose to be the natural law, is not certainly so, and must leave the conscience in a state of doubt, and this doubt destroys the moral force of all such precepts.

Then the written, not the natural law, is the source of all moral obligations. Then, if the divine law prescribes public, social covenanting as a duty, this prescription creates a moral, a perpetual obligation—one that descends to all generations, unless countermanded by the Supreme Law Giver.

The covenant which God made with Abraham and his *spiritual seed*—with the nation of Israel and their posterity was an everlasting covenant —a perpetual covenant not to be forgotten. God said to Abraham, "I will establish my covenant between me and thee, and *thy seed* after thee, in their generations, for an everlasting covenant; to be a God unto thee, and to thy *seed after thee.*" (Gen. 17, 7.) That is he would be a God to Abraham and to all the generations of his spiritual seed. Again, "he hath remembered his covenant forever, the word which he commanded to a thousand generations, which covenant he made with Abraham, and his oath with Isaac, and confirmed the same unto Jacob for a law, and to Israel for an everlasting covenant." (Ps. 105, 8—10.) The National covenant regards the obligation of that covenant as descending from generation to generation. It says, "being convinced in our minds, and canvassing with our mouths that the present and succeeding generations in this land are bound to keep the foresaid national oath, and subscription inviolable." In the solemn league, and covenant, (section first) it is said, "that we and our posterity—that is, all posterity after us, may as brethren, live in faith and love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us." Our fourth term of communion says, that the obligation of these covenants extends to those who were represented in the taking of them although removed to this or any other part of the world." Our ordination vows say, "that such moral covenants, whether civil or ecclesiastical, as recognize posterity, are binding upon those represented in the taking of them as well as upon the actual covenanters," "and that these engagements diverted of any thing peculiar to the British Isles, are binding upon the Reformed church in all lands."

Then, the Scriptures—the national covenant of Scotland—the solomn league and covenant of Scotland, England and Ireland—and the terms of communion, and ordination vows of the Reformed Presbyterian church, all teach that the covenants descend to posterity—to all posterity, and that those represented in taking them are bound as well as the actual covenanters. Then it is certain that the descendants of covenanters, that keep God's covenant, will inherit all the blessings of his covenant. "The Lord thy God will set thee on high above all nations of the earth: and all these blessings shall come upon thee, and overtake thee if thou shalt hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God. Blessed shalt thou be in the city, and blessed shalt thou be in the field. Blessed shall be the fruit of thy body, and the fruit of thy ground, the fruit of thy cattle, the increase of thy kine, and the flocks of thy sheep." Deut. 28:1-14.

But all the posterity of covenanters that forget, that forsake, or that break God's covenant, will inherit all the curses of the covenant. "Take heed unto yourselves lest ye forget the covenant of the Lord your God.....for the Lord thy God is a consuming fire, even a jealous God." (Deut. 4:23.) "And the Lord shall separate him (the covenant breaker) unto evil out of all the tribes of Israel according to all the curses of the covenant." Deut. 28:21.

"All nations shall say, wherefore hath the Lord done thus unto this land? What meaneth the heat of his great anger?" Then men shall say, because they have *forsaken the covenant* of the Lord God of their father" (v. 24). "They have transgressed the law, therefore hath the *curse devoured* the earth" (Is. 24; 5, 6). "Thus saith the Lord God Isreal, cursed be the man that obeyeth not the words of this covenant." (Jer. 11; 3). All obligations growing out of the written law are necessarily perpetual, that is all moral, natural duties prescribed by the written law. 1st, Because an enlightened conscience can never refuse submission to a duty prescribed by a moral, natural precept contained in the scriptures, nor be subject to any precept not contained in the scriptures, or that does not necessarily grow out of them. 2d, Because no human legislation, either civil or ecclesiastical, can create an obligation, where one did not previously exist; for every possible obligation exists in the moral, natural precepts of the written law, independent of all human legislation. Neither can any human legislation set aside any obligation prescribed in the Divine law. All obligations growing out of the moral, natural precepts of the scriptures are perpetual and unchangeable; and the same is true of all oaths, vows, and covenants having the same origin; hence it is always a sin either to violate an oath, vow, or covenant, prescribed by the moral, natural law, or to keep such oaths, vows, or covenants, as are not prescribed by it. The larger catechism says, "violating our oaths and vows if lawful, or fulfilling them of things unlawful is sinful." (2; 113). NEMO.

Men as They Are.

I sometimes wish that ministers left their libraries to gather dust, and set themselves to studying human nature and the world as it is and not as they suppose it to be. I sometimes wish, that in disguise, if it were the only other way, they would make themselves personally acquainted with the hindrances and traps and snares sprung for men's halting, and be the better able to judge by what means they might be wisely drawn aside from them, other than denunciation, and whether substitutes for such pleasures ought not oftener be devised, instead of recommending church, or tracts, or prayer meetings. I am very sure that on a study of these things depends the well-being of many a man and woman whose hard and joyless lives clergymen little understand at present; the devil is so cunning in the knowledge of these weak and undefended sides of human beings, and christians and ministers, with all their wellwishing, so ignorant of them, and so slow, when told, to believe in the necessity of recognizing them.

Oh, my good friends, one and all, leave the study of Keren Happuck and Jerubbabel for John Smith and Jacob Jones, of your parishes, who are going fast to perdition for want of the first steps of spiritual enlightenment by recognition of their *human* needs. God's silent preachers, the sun, and the fresh air and the flowers, neither humiliate nor crush him, though he be friendless and homeless. For that bright sunshine is *his*, he knows, as well as yours. I am glad when he roams off and has such a Sabbath, with his little ones.

Would you rather he should go to church? Then why build it so fine that he feels like an outcast there? FANNY FERN.

Silver Mines of Utah.

Experienced miners know very well that silver mines of much value are only found in mountainous regions where the indications to the geologists are beyond a doubt. Volcanic agencies have in some remote period been exerted on a gigantic scale. Thus in Mexico and in the rich silver leads of Utah, the evidences of an upheaval force that elevated extensive ranges of frightfully ragged mountain ridges from profound depths, are so possible as to be admitted at sight, even by those who have no scientific qualifications for guiding them to that conclusion. It seems that silver is thrown up from a vast depth in the earth, where, from the quantity commingled with rocks in a condition of liquefaction, the quantity from which that on the surface was derived must be in great abundance in its primitive state below. Scarcely more than superficial scratchings characterize silver mines in the West. The deeper the excavations, the richer will probably be the product. For thousands of years to come, those bold, hard, bleak Utah mountains will be scenes of human industry and skill in pursuit of that which will make commerce thrive over the whole world.

The Largest Ruby.

An exchange says: "Professor C. U. Shepard, of Amherst College, has just secured for his cabinet the largest ruby in the world. The largest ever known before is the size of a man's fist, but this is about two feet high, one foot in diameter, and weighs three hundred and sixteen pounds. It is not a pure ruby, but is mixed with sapphire, and was found in the mountains of North Carolina, quarried by nature out of rotton rock. Professor Shepard heard that it was on its way to Europe, and bid enough higher to secure it, paying three hundred dollars therefor, but many times that sum could not purchase it from him. Professor Shepard has also received from Macon county, Georgia, a sapphire weighing thirty pounds."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, CHARTERED IN 1868.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. BOOKS of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, Wm. K. John Scott, James Park, Jr., W. C. Schmertz, McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, Mimick, John S. Dilworth, Joshua Rhodes, Christopher John H.....

A DOG in a public park at Louisville has a constant and inseparable companion in a little black dog, which manifests for it the most singular affection. When the doe moves about the dog goes with it; when it lies down the dog nestles closely by its side, and continually licks, fondleses and plays with it as if it were one of its own species. And at all times this little black dog assumes the guardianship of her deership, and protects her against any approach.

THE annual budget of the Spanish Government has been made public. The expenditures of the last fiscal year were 662,000,000 pesetas, and the receipts 548,000,000. The budget proposes to levy a tax of 10 per cent on railway fares. The tax on the interest of the internal debt is retained. Legacies are also taxed, and the tax on landed property is increased 10 per cent. The budget for the maintenance of the clergy is continued substantially without change.

GRACE GREENWOOD is still in San Francisco, and will visit the Yosemite Valley when the snows have cleared away.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a tortured cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

A DEAD DELUSION.

The theory that human beings whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by depleting medicines and water gruel, if not absolutely a dead delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At length it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though life may easily be purged out of it, and that it is about as wise to withhold a healthful stimulant from the weak, in the expectation that they will rally with it one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil and expect it to burn the brighter for it.

The immense and uniform success which has attended the use of that wonderful combination of a pure stimulant with the finest medicinal herbs, known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd chimera. Frantic attempts are made to revive it, but in vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that unless invigorated they must utterly break down, it is in vain to tender them feculent slops in the place of genuine restoratives. They may be imposed upon in this way once, but the imposition cannot be repeated. They desire to be refreshed, comforted, braced up, and decline to be griped a second time.

Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the processes necessary to physical restoration go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels regulated, the appetite cultivated, the nerves composed and the condition of the blood improved at one and the same time by a single medicine. Common sense tells us that such a preparation must be invaluable.

SARATOGA AT HOME.

Why go to Saratoga when you can go to

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

You will find
CONGRESS WATER,
KISSINGEN,
HATHORN,
SARATOGA,
VICHY,
BLUE LICK,
and the celebrated
ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER,
on draught at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Park Place Homestead Association will be held at the hall over Third National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, June 11th, 1872, at 7 o'clock, to consider a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Association. D. P. Cornelius, President; W. C. Howard, Vice President; Benj. C. Parke, Secretary; E. G. Walker, Treasurer; J. H. Miller, A. Q. Casselberry, W. R. Sterrett, John B. Stewart, Wm. S. Robinson, Jr., C. Camp, Directors.
PITTSBURGH, May 18, 1872. my20:td7

NOTICE.

OFFICE ARMENIA INSURANCE COMPANY, 94 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

An Election for Directors

Of the above named Company will be held at their office, on the

14th DAY OF JUNE, 1872,

between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Committee on Organization.
je7:s6 S. S. D. THOMPSON, Chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.—THE books for the subscription to forty-eight thousand shares of the common Capital Stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY will be opened at the office of the Company in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE proximo, and remain open until that number of shares are taken at their par value, and on all stock subscribed for twenty per centum, in cash, will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; the balance will be subject to call by the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES,
Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, May 27, 1872. my27:

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested, to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH,
Inspector

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS.

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

CHEAP LUMBER.

Hoop, Jones & Co.,

65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny,

SELL ALL KINDS OF

WORKED LUMBER

At LOWER RATES than can be bought elsewhere in this market. An immense stock of best quality always on hand. my24

MINERAL WATERS.

SARATOGA STAR,
SARATOGA VICHY,
CONGRESS, HIGH ROCK and CONGRESS AND KISSINGEN WATERS,
VICHY,
KISSINGEN,
CITRATE MAGNESIA,
SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
BICARBONATE POTAS,
BICARBONATE SODA,
BROMIDE POTASH,
AND OTHER SALTS.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Smithfield St., and Fourth Ave.

Great Western Gun Works.

Rifle, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Bullet Moulds, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. Repairing done promptly in Fine Arms and Gun Materials and save the only full assortment in this city, and all at greatly reduced prices than anywhere in the country. Call and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fine Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for sale, to hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.

J.H. JOHNSTON.
Great Western Gun Works,
179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,

ALPACAS,

DOLLY VARDENS

IN CHOICE STYLES,

MOHAIRS

AT OLD PRICES.

Shawls and Scarfs,

LINENS, TOWELS,

Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.

Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

1872. June 1. 1872.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

Summer Dress Goods,

NOW IN STORE, AT

BOGGS & BUHL'S.

Silk Stripe Grenadines, 20c.
Extra Fine Silk Stripe Grenadines, 25c.

We opened to-day one case Black Hernanis, half silk, at 37 1-2 cents, decidedly the best bargain of the season.
Fine Mesh Silk and Wool Grenadines, at a bargain.

SOMETHING NEW.

PINE APPLE SUMMER SILKS.

NEW

Stripe French Silks

AT $1.25,

well worth $1.50. Call and be convinced. We are daily in receipt of new styles.

Japanese Silks

AT REDUCED PRICES

An endless variety of Thin Dress Fabrics, from 12 1-2 cents up.

Suits! Suits! Suits!

Suits! Suits! Suits!

PARASOLS!

PARASOLS!

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal St., Allegheny.

je3-TTHSM

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

OFFER

Best Stock in the City

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,

OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.

Buyers are Invited to Call.

ap16:

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

Mcrum & Carlisle,

27 FIFTH AVENUE,

HAVE OPENED A LARGE LOT OF

Parasols,
Ruffled Parasols,
Fringed Parasols,
Pongee Parasols,

PLAIN AND TOURIST STICKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Silk Parasols

AND

LACE PARASOL COVERS.

A good line, all sizes, of

UMBRELLAS.

Every article at Very Low Prices.

MCRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
my25-TTHS

STEAM HEATING.

CRAIG BROTHERS,

129 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh,

Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Gold's Pat. Cast Iron Radiator.

Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:

Pittsburgh Opera House,
Library Hall Buildings,
Semple's Dry Good House,
Alleghony County Court House.
Second Ward School Building.

With Numerous Private Buildings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE

Is Offering Great Bargains in

White Goods.

AT 25 CENTS.

White and Buff P. K.'s,

AT 25 CENTS.

YOSEMITE STRIPES.

WHITE AND BUFF P. K.'s, in small Figures, Stripes and Checks.
WHITE AND COLORED YOSEMITE STRIPES, in Plain and Broken Stripes, various shades.
NAINSOOKS AND JACONETS in Plain, Plaid and Striped.
SWISSES AND TARLATANS in White and Colored, at prices to suit all.

SUITS! SUITS!

For Ladies, Misses and Children, from the cheapest to the finest quality, manufactured expressly to order; a large stock at prices guaranteed the Lowest,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

To all seeking investment, combining large profit with abundant security, we offer and recommend the first mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the North Pacific Railroad Company.

They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold.

Many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, and thereby increasing their Annual Income Nearly One-Third.

The highest current rate will be paid for all marketable securities received in exchange.

The Company is now offering for sale to settlers and colonies Three Million Acres if its Lands in Minnesota, and a large area on the Pacific coast will soon be placed on the Market. Many thousand acres have already been sold. The proceeds of land sales constitute a SINKING FUND for the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Bonds are at all times convertible at 1-10 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Financial Agents North Pacific Railroad.

These bonds are for sale by the following agents in Pittsburgh:

PEOPLE'S SAVING BANK,
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
N. HOLMES & SON,
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

With entire confidence I recommend these Bonds to the public.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent Pittsburgh District.
my18:td3-S&W

May and June Styles

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER

HATS,

Newest Styles,

Largest Stock,

LOWEST PRICES,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street,

je3 PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458 REBECCA STREET.

We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly "Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least admixture. je22-168

PEERLESS

Clothes Wringer!

BEST WOOD FRAME

MOULTON

PATENT ROLLS.

TIP-TOP

Clothes Wringer!

BEST IRON FRAME.

SOLD EVERY-WHERE.

QUEEN CITY WRINGER CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

79. 79.

R. A. HALL,

Human and Artificial Hair Goods

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings. mh8:n

FIRE CLAY

Water Pipes,

CHIMNEY FLUES

AND

Chimney Tops.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

Terms Cash. 122 SECOND AVENUE.

ALEX. CARSON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS,

AND CIGARS.

A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.

360 Liberty Street,

One block below Union Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.
my20:s6

FINANCIAL.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 7, 1872.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday
Bonds—1881	120½
5-20s—1862	114¾
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	117¾
" 1868	117¾
10-40s	112½
Currency 6's	114¾
Gold	114¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93¾
Do Scrip	98
Erie	64¾
Harlem	121½
Lake Shore	90½
Fort Wayne	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
Rock Island	111¼
Chicago & N W	74¾
Do Preferred	84¾
St. Paul, Common	56¾
Do Preferred	78¼
Wabash	39¾
Union Pacific	47¾
Pacific Mail	76½
West Union Telegraph	96¾
Adams Express	78
American Express	80
U. S. Express	80
Wells Fargo	98¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Friday.
Penna. Central	59½
Penna. Allotments	59¼
Reading R. R.	60¾
Camden & Amboy	126½
Lehigh Navigation	44
Oil Creek & Allegy R. R	39
Central Transportation	47
Empire Transportation	54
Union Transportation	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	76
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	97
Lehigh Valley R. R	60
Philadelphia & Erie	28

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65	115¾
5-20 Jan & Jy '65	115¾
4-20 Jan & Jy '67	117¾
5-20 Jan & Jy '68	117¾

NEW YORK, June 7, 1872.

Money easy and plentiful at 4@5. Gold active and lower; the market opened at 114¾, declined to 113¾ on the statement that the supplemental treaty had been accepted by the British Government, and closed at 114@114⅛. Loans at 2@3. Clearings $48,000,000. Probable shipments to Europe to-morrow $895,000; Treasury disbursements $208,000. Governments firm. State bonds dull. Stocks active and strong, with an advance on the whole list. On the favorable news about the treaty Erie advanced nearly 2, closing at 64¾; New York Central Scrip 1⅜ per cent., or to 98¾, the stock being ¼ per cent. above the Scrip. It is reported Vanderbilt sold a large amount of the latter in London. The rumor of the further issue of ten millions stock of the Central is denied. The rest of the list is ¼@1 per cent. higher; the market closed strong.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 120½; 5-20's of '62, 114¾; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 115¾; do new, 117¾; 5-20's of '67, 117¾; do '68, 117¾; 10-40's, 112½; currency 6's, 114¾; new 5's, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96; Tennessee, new, 72; Virginia, new, 53; do old, 47; North Carolina, old, 30½; do new, 20¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 36½; Adams Express, 96¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; American M. U., 78; United States, 86½; Pacific Mail, 75¾; New York Central, 98¾; scrip, 98¾; Erie 64; preferred none; Harlem, 120½; preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 119½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 74½; preferred, 94¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 21¾; preferred, 78¼; Wabash, 76¾; preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 20; preferred, 45; Chicago, 113½; preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 47½ C. C. & C. 93¾; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 381½; Illinois Central, 137; Union Pacific 39¾; Central Pacific bonds, 104¾; Union, 94¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

PITTSBUUGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 7, 1872.

ASHES.—Common Soda Ash, (48 per cent) 4¾; refined, (58 per cent) 6¾; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Arsenic, 3¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 65 to 70 per gallon for fair to prime, and 75 for choice.

BUTTER.—Continues very dull, and there is not much indication of an early improvement; the receipts continue liberal, and with a very limited demand, stocks are accumulating, and prices are weak. Dealers generally are willing to accept almost anything buyers may be pleased to offer; we hear of sales at 11 to 12 for good packed, and prime roll would not bring over 14 to 15.

BEANS.—Small sales at $2,75 to $3,25 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOM CORN.—Dull, and nominally unchanged, 5 to 8 cents per lb.

CARBON OIL.—Is quiet and unchanged; 19½ to 20 cents by the car load, and 2 to 3 cts additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE.—The receipts to-day were large, unusually so, but with a continued fair jobbing trade, prices are still maintained; 11 to 12 for Dairy; 13¾ to 14 for Factory, and 14 to 14¾ for Goshen.

COUNTRY BACON.—Shoulders, 4½ to 5; Clear Sides, 6 to 6¾; Hams, 8 to 9. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cts, according to quality and condition.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5,50 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,00 to $7 per case; Tomatoes $4,50@5; Corn, $5,50@$6,50, according to quality and brand.

CEMENT.—Louisville $2,50 to $2,75; Calcined Plaster $4,50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1,75.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples still quoted at 9@11 cts, and scarce. Peaches continue dull; halves 7½ to 9 cts, mixed 7¼@8 cts; quarters, 6¾@7 cts; peeled 15 to 18 cts. Blackberries, 14 to 16; pitted Cherries, 26 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS.—The receipts are somewhat larger, and with only an average demand, the market is scarcely so strong; we continue to quote at 18, though it is rumored that some sales were made at 17.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 may be quoted at 75 to 80 cts ₱ lb; mixed stock, 40 to 60 cts.

FLOUR.—Dealers generally report the market quiet, and prices unchanged, at $5,75 to $9,25 for good to choice Spring wheat, and $9,50 to $10 for red Winter. It is rather singular that while wheat has advanced 5 to 8 cents per bushel in Chicago and other western markets, within the past ten days, flour continues very dull, and does not respond, notwithstanding relatively it is cheaper than wheat; however, one of the principal reasons may be attributed to the fact that there is considerable speculation in the latter, which is not the case in regard to the former. Rye Flour quiet and unchanged at $5,75 to $6.

GRAIN.—The grain markets continue dull and unsettled, and a good deal of anxiety is manifested in regard to the future; dealers are nonplused as to what policy is best for them to pursue; both to close out or to hold. Some operators feel very confident there will be a better market, and prices for all kinds, within the next thirty days, and are selling accordingly, while others, equally as well informed, take a different view of the situation, and these latter are pursuing a very different course. Wheat continues dull, and there does not seem to be enough a doing to establish quotations. The mills are not "as bearish" as they were some time ago, which is owing to the fact that they are well stocked; and they know that if wheat declines Flour will have to follow suit. Oats continue dull, with a pretty strong disposition manifested by some dealers to realize, but prices are unchanged at 52 to 53 cts. The stock in this market is large for this season of the year, and increasing, and in some localities the stock yet remaining in first hands is large. Shelled Corn is dull and lower; we reduce our quotations to 65@66 cts free, in elevator. There seems to be no movement in Ear corn except in a jobbing way. Rye is quiet and unchanged; receipts light, and the same is true of the demand. We continue to quote at $1,00 to $1,05.

GROCERIES.—Trade in our market is quiet, though all that can be expected at this season of the year. Sugars are again reported weaker, and the recent slight advance maintained has been almost, if not entirely, lost. There was to have been a conference of refiners in New York, on Wednesday or Thursday, the object of which, it is said, was to try if possible to diminish the production one third for the next thirty or forty days; this plan, if agreed upon and carried out in good faith, it is hoped, would tend to equalize prices of raw and refined, as the former has for some time past been higher relatively than the latter. Rio coffee is reported more active, and, in consequence, firmer at the seaboard, but unchanged in Otherwise the market is devoid of any new features worthy of notice.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 12¾; A Coffee, 11¾; B, 11⅜; Ex C, 11¼; C Yellow and Circle C, 11⅜. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25@25½; Prime, 24@24½; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 28; lower grades, 2-@28.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¼; Prime, 10¼. Demerara.—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 58@59; other grades, from 48@56.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8¼@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 18; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1,20.

HAY.—Continues very dull, the market being overstocked, but there is no change to note in prices; $25 to $28 per ton, as to quality. There is no margin at these quotations, as the most of the stock in the hands of regular dealers cost about $30, and as noted in our last report, some of them are storing, refusing to sell at present prices.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

POTATOES.—Continue very dull, and prices are lower and irregular; we can report sales of 300, 4 cars, at prices ranging from 25 to 45 cts per bushel, according to quality.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8¼c for large lots and 9¼@10 in a small way. Pecans—sales at 11cts for Texas, and 10 cts for Illinois and Ohio.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; clear rib, 8¼cts; clear, 8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12; do, canvassed, 12¾. Lard; in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11¼. Mess Pork, 14¾. Dried Beef, 17¾. Ham sausage, 10.

BAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Is still quoted at $1,85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is a steady demand for Flaxseed, and little if none arriving; may be quoted at $1,95@2. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

SUMAC.—Tennessee bolted 4½cts per lb.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7½ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines, in a jobbing way, may be quoted at 92@93 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 7, 1872.

The market was weak, and as compared with yesterday, prices were considerably lower. Refined—sale 4,000 barrels prompt delivery at 23, and 3,000 bbls, seller last half June, at 23; these sales, it was stated, were made by Pittsburghers for the purpose of breaking the market, and if so, the movement was a success. Crude, also lower, in sympathy with refined; sales at $4,00 $4,02½, against $4,05 to 4,07½ yesterday. June refined was quoted at 23¾ to 23½ on Thursday.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Star O W, acct. H McKelog	382
Riverside O W, acct. J. M. Penn	74
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	234
Peerless O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	74
Commercial O W, acct. W. Stewart	74
Keystone O W, account J Burchfield	148
Cosmos O W, acct. Fisher Bros	394
American O W, acct. B S Duncan	74
Tarentum O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	920
Eagle O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	154
Total	3242

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 267 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 196 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 238 bbls to Warden, F Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 298 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, S & Co., 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

C. C. Beggs & Co. 50 bbls to C. C. Beggs & Co., New York.

Total 1249

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 7, 1872.

The pig iron market continues dull, and presents no new features worthy of notice; the inquiry, what little there is, is mainly for small lots to keep up mixtures, and the volume of business, in consequence, is light, and the operations unimportant. Prices, as compared with last week, are without quotable change; good red short irons are still held at $33, 4 mos, but there is no demand scarcely worthy of the name. It is expected that business will revive again early next month, if not before, and it is hoped that these expectations may be fully realized:

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons A 1 Foundry	$52	00 4 mos
30 tons A 1 Foundry	53	00 4 mos
BLOOMS.		
20 tons Junlata	110	00 cash
10 tons Junlata	112	50 cash
38 tons Maramec Blooms	113	00 4 mos
10 tons Maramec Blooms	113	00 4 mos
45 tons Maramec Blooms	113	00 4 mos
80 tons Maramec Blooms	113	00 4 mos
CHARCOAL.		
200 tons Mill	$55	00 4 mos
15 tons Extra Forge	60	00 4 mos
40 tons Extra Forge	60	00 4 mos
10 tons Extra Forge	60	00 4 mos
20 tons Extra Forge	60	00 4 mos

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, PT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Brown & Co	1	Harbaugh M & Co	2
G W Hallman	2	Loomis & Collard	1
Nimick & Co	11	J Painter & Son	3
Total	20		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer	5	J. W. Porter	1
Nimick & Co	4		
Total	10		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATTI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomis & Collard	5		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co	2		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Loomis & Collard	7		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June7—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92½; account 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s '62 90¾; 5-20s '65 91¾; 5-20s '67 94; 10-40s 89¾.

PARIS, June 7.—Rentes 55f 52c; specie in the Bank of France increased 3,500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton strong; middling upland 11¾d. Red winter wheat 12s 7d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 27s 6d.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 7.—There is no improvement visible in the jobbing trade, which remains in statu quo. Printing cloths maintain the high rates quoted yesterday, and 81¼c is accepted for July, although refused for October. The spot price for extras in 64x64 is 8¾c. Printers have been investing heavily in goods for the western trade. The grain trade is the only other thing stirring, which remains to be noticed. In domestic woolens, hosiery and shawls dull. Foreign goods improve somewhat, and the auction sales were well attended to-day; entire lines of goods were passed where bids did not come up to the ideas of the importers; black alpaca lusters were chiefly taken at from 24 to 25c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Arrivals—Beeves to-day 600, making 7,900 this week, against 8,200 last week. The market is very firm and prices rather higher, or 12¾c for Texans to 14c for not extra Illinois. Prospects very good for Monday; sales to-day of 4 cars of good 6¼ cwt Texas at $80; 9 cars Illinois 7¼ cwt 13¾@14c; 12 cars 6¾ cwt 12¾@13½c; 5 cars 7@8½ cwt 13@13¾c. Sheep and lambs to-day 5,100, making 13,600 for this week, against 10,900 last week. There is no change in sheep, only trade is dull, and some unsold lambs higher, with an insufficient supply; a car Virginia, 46 lbs, selling at 10¾c; 1 car, 47 lbs, Ohio 11¾c; deck extra, 60 lbs, Jerseys, 14½c; 2 cars Ohio sheep, 86 and 56 lbs, 7¾c; 1 car 50 lbs and 2 cars 80 lbs, Indiana, 7c. Hogs: 30,800, making 37,500 since Saturday, against 38,900 last week; there is no change; 1 car, 150 lbs, Indiana sold at $4,50 alive.

BUFFALO, June 7.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 61 cars reported to arrive, 1,071, making the total supply for the week 8,415, or 495 cars, against the 486 last week; market firm and strong at a slight advance on yesterday's prices; all offerings sold and the market completely bare. There was a good attendance of local country dealers this morning, but there was nothing with which to supply the demand. The few lots that were offered early were instantly sold advance 5c over early quality of stock last week; reported arrivals nearly all for through consignment. Sales: 119 Illinois steers, 1,044 to 1,235 lbs., $6,90; 16 Michigan steers, 1,044 lbs., $6,10. Sheep: receipts to-day light; for the week—8,200; market closed firm and strong at $6,00 to $6,75, with all offerings disposed of. Hogs—receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,200, making the supply for the week 17,900. Market dull and dragging at $4,00 to $4,25. No sales.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—The cattle market opened buoyantly at an advance of from ¼ to ⅜ per lb, the range being from 6½c to 7¼c. The market for veals rules ½c higher, with a range of from 6¼c to 7c. The market for sheep and lambs shows no change, but is dull; receipts fair; ruling on the market from 6½c to 7¼c for shorn.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton lower; middling upland 25¾c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $5,85@6,25; common to good extra $6,75@7,35; good to choice $7,40@8,30; white western extra $8,30@9,75; St. Louis $8,50@12. Rye flour steady at $4,50@5,50. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91c. Wheat higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,70; prime No. 2 Milwaukee $1,73. Rye dull; western 92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; western mixed 64¼@65¼c; sail 67@68c. Oats firmer; western 51@53c; Ohio 54@55c. Eggs quiet; western 15@15½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 15¼@16c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm at 8¾@9¼c. Crude petroleum 13¾c. Turpentine steady at 56@57c. Pork quiet; mess $13,30; prime mess $12,50@13. Beef unchanged. Cuts meats quiet; hams 9@10¾c; shoulders 5¾@5¾c. Middles quiet; long clear 7¾@7¾c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9@9c. Butter unchanged. Cheese 11@14½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged; light sales of extra spring at $6,50. Wheat active and advanced. No. 2 spring $1,43¼@1,50¾ cash or seller June; closing at $1,43¼ seller July closed at $1,44⅜@1,50; cash unsettled and irregular; No. 3 mixed opened at 40¾c cash or seller June; closed at 40¾@45¾c; seller July closed at 46½@c. Rejected 45c. Oats dull; No. 2 41¾@41¾c spot or seller June; 56c seller July. Rye firm; No. 1 67@72c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 80@87c. Whisky dull at 88c. Provisions receive anything doing. Mess pork $12@12,10 cash and seller June; $12,50@12,60 seller July. Lard unchanged. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Cattle steady at $6,75@7. Hogs dull at $5,00@5,90.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—Tobacco active; sales of 125 hhds. Bagging unchanged. Cotton dull; middling 23½c. Flour dull and depressed; extra family $7,25. Grain quiet. Corn sales 65c; Oats sacked 55c. Wheat firm. Rye dull $1,03. Provisions steady. Mess pork sales at $12,60; quoted at $12,75 in round lots. Bacon in light demand; shoulders 5½c; sides clear rib 7¾c; clear 8c. Lard in moderate demand; quiet; shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾. Lard 9@10c. Whisky steady, 86c.

Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Cotton dull; low middling 24¾c. Flour dull and nominal; family $8,50@8,75. Corn dull. Wheat dull and nominal at $1,70@1,90. Rye firm at 84@92c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Mess pork dull and nominal; regular $12; city sold at $14,25@14,50. Lard quiet but firm; summer 8¼c; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats firm at 4¾@5¾c; shoulders; clear rib at 6¾c. Bacon firm at 6¾@7¼c. Hogs firm at $4,80@5,00. Tobacco firm at $4@25. Whisky lower.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—In flour there is a better feeling, but prices are unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber western $2,00@2,10. Corn dull; western 68c. Oats firm; western mixed 51@52c. Rice unchanged. Provisions quiet. Bulk shoulders 5¾@5¾c. Bacon shoulders 6¾@7c; sides clear rib 7¾@8c. Hams s. c. 13@13½c. Lard 9c. Western butter in fair demand and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $8,50@9,00; State, Indiana and Ohio, $8,50@10,00. Wheat dull; red, $2,10; amber, $2,20. Rye, $1,10; common in fair demand; yellow, 67c; mixed Western, 65¾@67c. Oats steady; white, 56c; mixed, 55c. Crude petroleum, 17¼@17¾c; refined, 23¼@23½c. Whisky unchanged, 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 7.—Flour firm. Wheat firm, and 2c better; No. 1 white Michigan $1,88; Amber Michigan $1,84@1,84; No. 2 red $1,79. Corn firm; low mixed 52½c; yellow 53½c; Michigan 51½c; white 57c; no grade 46½c. Oats steady; No. 1 43½c; No. 2 40¾c; Michigan 41c. Pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—Flour firm; wheat firm; $1,85@1,89 for No. 1 red winter; $1,75 offered for No. 2, without sellers. Corn active and advanced 55c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed opened at 40¾c cash or seller June; closed at 43¾c; seller July closed at 46½@c. Rejected 45c. Oats dull; No. 2 41¾@41¾c spot or seller June; 56c seller July. Rye firm; No. 1 67@72c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 80@87c. Whisky dull at 88c. Provisions receive anything doing. Mess pork $12@12,10 cash and seller June; $12,50@12,60 seller July. Lard unchanged. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Cattle steady at $6,75@7. Hogs dull at $5,00@5,90.

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HOME NEWS.

Monday Evening the great Manning Minstrels appear at the New Opera House.

The programme of the grand jubilee of the colored citizens, to be given in honor of Emancipation day, will be found on our first page.

Letters Held for Postage.—Wm. Jones, West Middlesex, Pa., 3c; R. G. Francis & Co., Greensburg, Pa., 3c; Patrick O'Dowell, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Fries, Malseed & Hawkins, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; John M. Tipton, Cadiz, Ohio, 3c; P. Gardner, Leroy, Ill., 3c.

Owners of Western Lands.

We know that quite a number of our citizens are owners of lands in Iowa. We can cordially recommend to all such T. E. Ingham, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, at Davenport, Iowa, as a capable and trustworthy agent, who gives particular attention to the collection of claims, examination of titles, furnishing abstracts, paying taxes, effecting sales, and will without charge, furnish information to parties interested in Iowa lands, &c., &c.

Seven Seals.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the interesting local to be found in another column calling attention to the great Medicine House of Kennedy & Co. The goods which they manufacture are made from the very best ingredients, and are always all they are represented to be. The "Seven Seals or Golden Wonder" which is manufactured only by this firm is rightly called an *elixir vitæ*. It's cures have been almost magical and would lead one almost to believe that the age of miracles is not passed.

A Reliable Agency.

Mr. Max Schamberg, at No. 163 Smithfield street, will promptly attend to any business entrusted to him, in reference to drafts on all the cities of Europe, selling tickets for passengers to and from all European cities, buying and selling Foreign coin, or exchanging at the lowest rates, —in fact everything connected with a Foreign banking business. Mr. Schamberg makes a specialty of the matter of collecting in Europe, and will attend to that business at the lowest rates and *promptly*—that is, without a day's delay, satisfactorily. Any business of that kind which our readers may have we would advise their leaving with him.

Among the Dry Goods Stores.

We know of none where the customers can depend more confidently on finding a good assortment of all textures and styles of Dress Goods now *in the mode*, than at the store of H. J. Lynch, No. 96 Market street. Mr. Lynch has a large list of old customers who deal with him because he never deceives them; what he or his salesmen say of his goods may be depended on. He is constantly receiving new goods, and allows no house in the business to undersell him. Just now he displays an elegant stock of stripped and plain Japanese Silks, black and colored Silks, Hernanis, Japanese Cloths, Dolly Varden chintzes, &c., all at reduced prices.

Grand Temple of True Templars.

This organization a day or two since concluded its half yearly session at Mauch Chunk. The Grand Temple was shown to be in a very flourishing and prosperous condition. The following Grand officers for the State were elected: A. W. McGonnigle, of Pittsburgh, for grand templar: Wm. C. Bessborn, of Philadelphia, for grand vice-templar; George F. Barnes, and Leonard Fisher, of Philadelphia, for grand recorder and grand treasurer; John McMillan and Duncan Wright, of Scranton, for grand guards; John Short, of Pittsburgh, and Wm. T. Phillis, of Birmingham, for grand ushers. The annual session of the order will be held in Philadelphia next November.

Fourteenth Ward Grant Club.

A special meeting of the Fourteenth ward Grant Club was held Thursday night, at their rooms, upon receipt of the news of the nomination of Grant and Wilson by the Philadelphia Convention.

In the absence of the President and Secretary of the Club, who were in Philadelphia attending the Convention, Mr. Henry Lloyd was called to the Chair and Mr. Gilbert M. McMasters was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The Chairman made a brief address, after which he read a stirring poem, written by a resident of the ward and sent to him. It attracted great interest and was received with cheers.

On motion of Mr. John Fleming it was ordered that the poem be received and filed with other papers of the club.

Remarks were made by several, indicating not only faith in the great principles of the Republican party, but also in Grant and Wilson as the national standard bearers of the party in 1872, and that with our State ticket, and the more than usually good county ticket we have, we would sweep Pennsylvania in October, and in November by an overwhelming majority carry the State for Grant and Wilson.

On motion adjourned.

The Crispins.

A hearing was held before Alderman O'Donnell, yesterday, in the case of James McGanahan against Frank Shanley, Thomas McCarten, Dennis Allen and James McCarten. It will be remembered that some weeks ago an information for conspiracy was entered against about forty journeymen shoemakers, members of the Crispin Society, by the boss shoemakers who alleged that the defendants threatened their men if they refused to join the strike. A cross suit was then made charging the employers with the same offence. The plaintiff, who is a shoemaker, charges the defendants with conspiracy, and trying to prevent him from obtaining employment on account of his being a member of the Crispin Society who were on a strike for higher wages.

Three witnesses were examined and the evidence elicited showed that the defendants had met together and agreed not to employ any of the Crispins at the price they demanded. One witness testified that the defendants came to him and told him that if any of the men who were on the strike came to his shop not to give them work.

After the case was argued, Thomas McCarten was discharged and Dennis Allen and Frank Shanley were held for court.

An Evening of Song.

Our popular home musical organization—the Allegheny Quartette Club—Messrs. Horner, Darling, W. B. Slack and W. H. Slack, gave one of their delightful entertainments Thursday evening to a few of their friends in High School Hall. In saying a few of their friends, we mean all that the hall, closely packed, would hold, but not all with whom the club is an ever welcome favorite. The beautiful room contained an exceedingly select and appreciative audience, and appreciative one too, if the frequent but always well merited applause be any criterion. The programme embraced a choice selection of ballads, comprising some that were as irresistibly comic, and others as touchingly sentimental as any one favoring either class could possibly have desired. Solos, duetts, trios and quartettes were brought out, and the capabilities of the club individually and collectively were thoroughly tested—never, we think to better advantage. The audience frequently manifested their delight by calling for a repetition of favorite songs, which calls, though we must say unreasonable on the part of the audience, were always responded to with good humor and patience. The entertainment continued for about two hours, and was thoroughly enjoyable in every detail.

Return of the Lincoln Club.

The major portion of the Lincoln Club with the Great Western Band, arrived home yesterday morning, but owing to the inclemency of the weather did not march, as intended, to the club rooms. The members speak in the highest terms of Philadelphians and say that they were treated in the kindest manner during their stay. The time was a most pleasant one throughout, and will long be remembered by those who participated. The club witnessed the most enthusiastic, and the best National Convention ever held and they speak by the card, because they had a most delightful opportunity to see the excellence of the arrangements. They had the advantage of the presence of Maj. Russel Errett, Robt. W. Mackey and Col. Stewart, to whom they are indebted for attentions. When assembled before the Girard House preparatory to departure the club gave three cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, and for the good citizens of Philadelphia. Then, headed by the Great Western Band they marched via Chestnut and Market streets to the depot. On the way a vote of thanks was given to, and three cheers awarded to Col. Stewart for his kindness and attention during the excursion. Col. Stewart returned thanks to the members of the club for their uniform attention, obedience to orders and gentlemanly bearing throughout.

The Liquor Dealers.

Pursuant to a call published in the city papers a meeting of the wholesale and retail liquor dealers and brewers was held last evening in Phœnix Hall, on Eleventh street. The attendance was not very large, and the meeting developed very little enthusiasm.

Mr. Marker Rush was called to the chair, and Mr. H. Darlington elected Secretary.

The President explained the object of the meeting to be the organization of a society for the protection of the interests of the liquor dealers of Allegheny county, similar to those organized in the Eastern cities.

The Secretary read a constitution of a similar society in Philadelphia, after which it was announced that the Secretary was ready to receive names to the organization.

Some one suggested that if this was to be a secret society the members of the press should be excluded.

The President replied that they would be excluded as soon as a permanent organization was effected.

At this point one gentleman of the press remarked that he thought reporters should be admitted on the grounds of being consumers.

Mr. Darlington moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution and report at the next meeting in one week. Messrs. Darlington, Friday and Devlin, were appointed by the Chair.

The Secretary was authorized to issue another call for a meeting to be held in the same hall in one week at seven and a half o'clock.

On motion, adjourned.

Owners of Real Estate

Desiring to sell, can invariably find a purchaser by advertising in the *Real Estate Register*, published weekly at $1.00 per year and devoted exclusively to real estate interests, for sale by news dealers. Every one interested in real estate, (and who is not?) take it.

A Second Sale on Monday of large Lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on fourth page.

BREVITIES.

THE Connellsville Railroad time table changes to-day.

PITTSBURGH is a favorite point with all traveling amusement troupes.

GILES was taken to McKeesport yesterday afternoon for another hearing.

OFFICER KRENGER shot a mad dog on Fifth avenue extension yesterday afternoon.

A TICKET OFFICE of the Pennsylvania Railroad is to be established on the South side.

THE Lincoln Club delegation arrived home yesterday. They all speak highly of their entertainment by the Philadelphians.

MESSRS. CUNNINGHAM AND JOHNSON have laid a foundation for a mammoth Glasshouse on the South Side. It has a frontage of 240 feet.

THOMAS REDBERT received a severe gash in the head by the fall of a brick while working at Hacke's store, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street.

THE Street Committee of Allegheny Councils have awarded the contract for the construction of sewer on Spring Garden avenue and Carpenter street to Wm. Dunn.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Mount Washington Council was to have been held last evening, but as a quorum was not present the meeting adjourned to meet on next Friday night.

THE boy Carlisle, who was run over on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday, is doing well. Dr. Pearce is the attending physician, and not Dr. Ure, as stated in yesterday's issue.

A BOY who was driving a wagon along Anderson street, Allegheny, yesterday was thrown out, by the horse becoming frightened and run over by the wagon. He was but slightly hurt.

ACTING Coroner Neubert received another dispatch from C. Leinberger, at St. Louis, yesterday morning, directing him to bury the body of Miss Leinberger and send the effects to St. Louis.

MR. RICHARD MEGRAW, who was injured by falling from a scaffold on Thursday morning, in Allegheny, died yesterday morning at the residence of his brother on Lacock street, from the effects of his injuries.

THE colored voters of Allegheny held a meeting at the Baptist church, corner of Water street and Pine alley, on Thursday evening, to make arrangements to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment.

PATRICK DONNOVAN, one of the men who was injured at Bell & Weir's quarry in Allegheny, on Thursday, is more seriously hurt than was at first supposed. It is now found that two of his legs were broken instead of one.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, containing the entire proceedings of the late Republican Convention, held at Philadelphia, can be had at our counting room, ready for mailing. It is just the paper you want to send to your friends.

RICHARD CARROL, one of the men who was injured at Bell & Weir's quarry, on Thursday, died from his injuries yesterday morning. Acting Coroner Neubert held an inquest upon the remains, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE Presbyterian congregation of Mansfield, whose church was recently destroyed by fire, has been granted the privilege by the Monongahela Presbytery of the U. P. Church of rebuilding their church on the ground owned by the Presbytery.

ITS OUR telegraphic columns will be found a report of the success of Scharf in the great rowing match at Philadelphia yesterday. He beat Butler easily, making the fastest time ever known in this country. Pittsburgh's laurels are returning to her.

COLONEL J. T. F. WRIGHT, formerly editor of the *American Agriculturalist* of this city, died at his residence, No. 49 Marion street, on Thursday. The deceased was well known, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His funeral takes place to-day from his late residence.

MR. JOHN WEIR, of the firm of Scott & Weir, ice merchants, met with a severe accident yesterday morning. While coming down Colwell street near Pride, with a wagon load of ice, the wagon was upset and rolled over on him. He remained under the load for some time, and when removed he was found to be badly injured.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Allegheny, while attending Barnum's show at Steubenville met met with a severe accident. Barnum's trained horse which was hitched outside of the tent frightened Mr. C's. team which ran off and threw him from the wagon and injured him very seriously. He immediately enterered suit against Barnum, laying his damages at five thousand dollars.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Mayor Blackmore has resolved that every tavern and saloon keeper who sells liquor on the Sabbath day shall be prosecuted. This is a step in the right direction. Let the police be instructed to keep a sharp look out during Sunday morning from 12 A. M. till 12 P. M. and we will wager a big pippin there will be fifty returned on Monday next. We await the coming event.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HAZLETT and his nephew were driving along the road at East Liberty, near Herron avenue, Thursday evening when a runaway horse dashed past striking their buggy and frightening their horse into a run. Both the occupants were thrown from the buggy with great violence. Captain Hazlett's collar bone was broken, and he sustained other severe injuries. Their horse frightened several others, but no one else was seriously hurt.

LAST evening about seven o'clock a row occurred in a saloon kept by August Friend on Federal street, Allegheny, among some men who were inside drinking. Officer Lindsay attempted to quiet the the disturbance when Charles Sproull assaulted the officer and struck him on the head. The officer knocked him down with his mace, but a brother of Sproull interfered. Other officers soon arrived, however, and the two Sproulls and John Gormley were arrested and taken to the lock-up.

THE ROW AT TRIMBLE'S.

Statement of the Occurrence—An Evening Paper in a Fog.

In yesterday's GAZETTE a brevity was published stating that a "free fight" occurred at Trimble's Varieties on Thursday night. No further mention of the occurrence would have been made in these columns but for the statements made in an evening paper that no such "fight" ever occurred. The statement of the trouble as originally published was received from Lieutenants Palmer and Hazen, of the police force, who request us to say that a "fight" did occur on the night of Thursday, which was really a very slight approach to a riot. It is not because we have any wish to damage the Varieties Theatre that we give the facts, but only as a fair vindication of our local news. The paper in question, the most reliable of the local newspapers, which can be read every night in the daily journals, having denied our statement, it is but fair that we should state the facts.

Officer Lawrence Cook is detailed at the Varieties as policeman. He, aided by the Lieutenants already mentioned that on Thursday night there was a "free fight" at Trimble's. It appears that a benefit was being given on that occasion and that cheers and hisses were freely indulged in, and that the partisans of certain performers becoming angered at the slight thrown upon their favorites inaugurated a "muss." He stated that at one time some thirty or forty parties were on the floor of the theatre engaging in fistiuff exhibitions and that several persons were more or less hurt in the conflict. He (Cook) was requested by some persons to go out and fetch in the police, but did not do so as he did not consider it to be his business to find policemen. The officer further stated that he threw some fifteen persons out of the house for indulging in the fight, and that one of Mr. John Trimble's bill stickers ejected even a larger number. One man received a severe cut in the mouth which it is supposed was received from a handy-billy. Officer Cook further stated that he expected to have a benefit in a short time but he feared that this gross disorderly conduct would knock that in the head. This is the information as we received it from Lieutenants Palmer and Hazen. In our yesterday's issue we purposely dealt lightly with the matter out of respect for the gentlemanly manager of the Varieties.—Mr. Aims, but as the journal referred to has chosen to doubt the fact and publish another statement giving the lie to what we published, we are forced to give the facts in the case. The public will see how easily our evening contemporary is sold, save when it clips the reliable news of the morning journals.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

A Committee from the Outside Districts Visits the Mayor—Its Members Request the Enforcement of the Sunday Law Against Liquor Selling.

A Committee of the residents in and around East Liberty, waited on Mayor Blackmore yesterday at his office, in order to present to him their statements as to the necessity of enforcing the law prohibiting the selling of liquor on the Sabbath. The delegation consisted of Messrs. W. G. Johnson, Alexander Bates, Thomas Davidson, H. R. Tomer, George Hubley, W. L. Denison, F. B. McConnell, J. W. Morgan, George A. Berry, Thos. M. Howe, Jos. Woodwell, C. H. Paulson, Wm. Frew, G. W. Hallman, F. Sellers, Geo. Singer, Jr., G. R. White, G. T. Rahm, Sr., Thos. Patterson, R. C. Cunningham. The gentlemen stated to his Honor that large crowds of persons have been in the habit of visiting East Liberty and its neighborhood on Sabbath days for the purpose of being able to indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors. That many tavern keepers taking advantage of this fact keep open house and sell wine, ale and spirits, and that in consequence, noise, confusion and disorderly conduct are common on Sundays. The Mayor had the authority to stop this state of affairs, and it was honestly hoped that he would do so.

The Mayor assured the gentlemen that the matter should be promptly attended to, and that criminal prosecution will be commenced against any and all who sell liquor on Sundays, if evidence can be had against them. Not only will the law be rigidly enforced at the East End, but wherever Sunday liquor-sellers can be found within the limits of the city they will all be prosecuted, and if possible sent to jail.

Children's Fancy Striped cotton hose, children's Fine White Cotton Hose, extra long. A large assortment of New Goods at the lowest prices, at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth Avenue. DEGELMAN & BLACK.

At no jewelry house in the city can you find a better assortment of the best goods than at Hazlett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street. The gentlemen composing this firm are practical workmen and know how to purchase good articles.

A Second Sale on Monday of large Lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on fourth page.

Plans of North Homestead

Are now ready for distribution. The sale is on the 17th—Monday week.

If you want a reliable watch or clock, and do not wish to pay exorbitant rates, go to Hazlett & Kennedy, No. 78 Smithfield street where you will be surprised.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

In this Court the only case taken up was that of Martin Pfister vs. Charles Kansel in which the plaintiff requests the Court to issue a capias on the defendant for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. It is alleged that on the 31st of May Kansel charged Pfister with larceny as bailee. Pfister claims the charge was false, hence the action. Capias issued returnable on next order day.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

In Judge Stowe's branch the case of Miller vs. Love et al. was concluded, the Court ordering a non-suit and discharging the jury.

In Judge Collier's branch the first case taken up was that of Joseph Harris vs. William Gough, an action for slander. Verdict for defendant.

Regelman and Fix vs. Carothers. An action on a contract. A verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $50.

Happe and Quiter vs. Kell Hacker. An appeal case from Alderman Koenig. Jury out.

An order was granted allowing the Presbyterian church of the North Liberties of Pittsburgh to alter its name so as to change the name to the Fourth Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh. The church was organized on the 11th of December, 1833.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

In the case of Thomas St. Clair indicted for perjury, G. C. Leavenworth prosecutor, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, but earnestly and respectfully recommended him to the extreme lenience of the court.

In the case of Ellen Scanlon, indicted for forgery, Margaret Donnelly, prosecutor, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

In the case of Samuel McElravy, charged with aggravated assault and battery on W. Smith, the jury say guilty of assault and battery.

In the case of Margaret Fitzsimmons, charged with assault and battery, Grace Bly, prosecutor, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty; defendant to pay two-thirds and prosecutrix one-third of the costs.

In the case of Wm. Price, charged on the oath of Alfred G. Gully with larceny of a small amount of money from the bar-room of prosecutor's hotel at McKeesport, verdict guilty and sentenced to a fine of six and one-fourth cents and six months at the Work House.

In the case of Jacob Schlegel against Casper Magel, for aggravated assault and battery, the Court, on motion of the district attorney, accepted a plea of guilty of assault and battery, and sentenced defendant to pay the costs and a fine of $30.

In the case of William Oppenheimer indicted for assault and battery, a *nolle pros* was entered, defendant paying the costs.

In the case of George Clark indicted for assault and battery the jury returned a verdict of guilty and the Court imposed a fine of $30 and costs.

James Donnelly, who was a witness in the case in which Ellen Scanlon was accused of fornication and bastardy was brought into Court under an attachment. The Court asked him why he did not obey its summons and the present of the time requested. The man's answers being very unsatisfactory, Judge Sterrett fined him $20 and costs for contempt of Court and in default committed him to jail.

Announcement was made of the death of Hon. Thomas Williams, late member of this bar, whereupon, his Honor, J. P. Sterrett, Esq., President Judge, ordered a minute thereof to be made upon the records of the Court, and as a testimonial of respect to the memory of the deceased the Court do now adjourn to meet, on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, A. M.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Michael Bliss	J. G. Ryan,
Margaret Cummings,	Jessie Briscoe & E. Prim,
Charles Foreman,	Martha Creelman,
Hamilton Gilchrist,	James Donnelly,
Alexander Gorman,	Wm. & E. Henkle,
Susan Jones *alias* Cooper	Wm. Kountz,
Mary Kepple,	Wm. Kountz *et. al.*,
David Lloyd,	Adam Welser,
Mary O'Connell,	Wm. Corliss,
Thomas Quinn,	Wm. Rose,
James Vaughan,	Patrick Enright,
Hugh Quinn,	John McMahon.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Night—Important Business Transacted.

The Street Committee of Councils met last evening, with a full attendance of members.

The assessment for grading, paving and curbing Mulberry alley and Thirty-seventh street, were received and approved.

An ordinance was introduced for the opening of Pike street to a width of forty feet from Seventeenth street to Twenty-first street. The ordinance was approved, and ordered to be reported to Councils.

An ordinance for a flag stone crossing at Denver alley, opposite the First Ward School House, was also ordered to be reported.

A petition was received for the regrading and repaving of Leech street, Lawrenceville. An ordinance to this effect will be presented to Councils at the next meeting.

A profile of Forty-sixth street, from Butler street to the river, was received and approved.

An ordinance for a sewer on Liberty street, from Ferry street to Fourth street, down Fourth street to the river, was approved.

An ordinance for a sewer on Forbes street, from Marion to Chestnut, to connect with the Fifth avenue sewer, was also approved.

A sub committee was appointed to procure horses and wagons for the use of the Street Commissioners and City Engineer.

The City Engineer was instructed to invite proposals for a sewer on Forty-seventh street, from Butler street to the river; also for grading and paving that street.

An ordinance was reported for the opening of Fifty-sixth street, from Butler street to Penn avenue. Favorably acted upon.

The Street Commissioner of the Third District was instructed to raise the wooden pavement at the intersection of the street on Penn avenue, from Butler to Forty-fifth street

CONTRACTS LET.

The contract for grading, paving and curbing Overhill street was let to F. L. Rainbow.

The contract for grading, paving and curbing Calvin street was let to Burns & Co.

For grading, paving and curbing Harrison street to Burns & Co.

For grading, paving and curbing Hatfield street from Butler, also, grading, paving and curbing Fiftieth street.

For grading, paving and curbing Ash alley, to K. Bracken.

For grading, paving and curbing Our alley, to Munn & Co.

The construction of the Locust and Van Braam street sewer, the Pride street sewer, and the State alley sewer were let to Munn & Co.

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No Longer an Excuse.

Array yourself in your summer garments. There is no longer any excuse for delay as the stock on hand at the Boston one price store, No. 95 Smithfield street, is full and complete, and prices are within the reach of every purse. The assortment of linen goods of every description to be found at this store never has been excelled in the city, and the prices at which the goods are sold will astonish even the most economically inclined. Don't sweat and swealter under your winter raiment when for such a small outlay you can bring comfort to yourself and make a much more presentable appearance. The goods at this store are all fresh and custom-made. There is no old stock to work off, and they are not of shoddy manufacture. The personal character of the Superintendent of the store, Mr. Rossiter, is a sufficient guarantee that every patron will be fairly treated and get his money's worth.

The Horse and His Rider.

It was a happy day for Horse and his rider when the MUSTANG LINIMENT was introduced as a cure for the external diseases and injuries of both. In the stable, the barn and the household, this wonderful emollient is equally useful. If a horse is spavined or foundered, or harness-galled, or afflicted with any other superficial ills that equine flesh is heir to, the Liniment effects a speedy cure, and it is equally efficacious when applied to draught oxen or cows suffering from outward swellings, strains, or hurts of any description. As an application for bruises, cuts, burns, rheumatism, stiff joints, sprains neuralgia, earache, and toothache, it takes precedence over all other topical remedies, and is therefore an article of prime necessity in families.

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Warfield's Patent Cold-Water Soap

Washes clothes clean without boiling. It is also the best soap for washing the skin, for removing grease, and for general use. Get the right article. Arbuckles & Co., Pittsburgh, General Agents.

Grant and Wilson is the ticket which will sweep the State and the Union, while Uriing, Follansbee & Co. will continue to supply both victors and vanquished with the healest clothing, at the most reasonable prices and on the shortest order, at their establishment Southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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SEVEN SEALS.

A Visit to the Great Medicine House of the West—The Manufactory, the Firm and the Remedy—Messrs. Kennedy & Co's Great Facilities and Immense Trade—The Seven Seals or Golden Wonder, the Great Medical Discovery of the Age—The Elixir Vitae of Modern Science—Its Singular Efficacy as a Remedial Agent—Its Value Attested by the Medical Fraternity.—Its Claims on Afflicted Humanity.

Away back in the dim and misty ages of the past, men labored assiduously and sought with untiring devotion, in the visionary researches of the "occult art," to discover the *elixir vitæ* which should cure all diseases and prolong life indefinitely. And although it eluded their search they discovered much that relieves mankind of pain and sickness, and the result of their labors was the clearing of the field and the preparation of the ground for the grander and more universal sciences of medicine and chemistry. While we in the present advanced state of medical science may regard the ancient alchemists with derision, yet it appears that groping their way in the dark, vainly endeavoring to find out a great medical agent applicable in its effects to a wide range of diseases, they but anticipated the more enlightened and successful efforts of men, who, in later years have but followed the plain dictates of science and cultivated reason. One of the most eminent of these men, and one who has succeeded in giving to the world one of the most effective medicines known, is Dr. Radcliffe, a celebrated English physician, the discoverer of the Seven Seals or Golden Wonder, who has been prevailed upon to revive vivid recollections of the alchemists in giving it a name. The name "Seven Seals" was doubtless suggested from the fact that Dr. Radcliffe was the seventh son of a seventh son, to whom superstition has accorded marvelous power in the healing of diseases. This, however, is relatively of little concern in comparison with the extraordinary healing properties combined in the medicine. The "Seven Seals" was first used by Dr. Radcliffe, in Bath, England, with wonderful effect, and from its origin in 1841 steadily grew in favor until it obtained a vast popularity throughout England, and has since continued to be regarded as one of the best remedial agents in use. It was subsequently introduced into the United States by Mr. Kennedy, one of the present proprietors, a relative of Dr. Radcliffe, who commenced its manufacture four years ago on a small scale and with limited facilities.

THE MANUFACTORY AND EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS.

But so rapidly has the demand for it increased, with apparently little effort on the part of the proprietors, that Messrs. Kennedy & Co. have been compelled to enlarge their capacity for the manufacture, and to procure a site which would afford them sufficient room to prosecute their enterprise on a scale adequate to meet the wants of their constantly growing trade. They are now located at the corner of Wood street and First avenue, and occupy the whole of the capacious building, which is admirably adapted to their purpose. The spacious basement is used as a vast reservoir for the materials from which the medicine is compounded.

On the first floor we find the commodious, airy and pleasant offices where the extensive business of the firm is transacted. The most admirable order is displayed in their appointments and disposition. The walls and partitions are solid walnut, inlaid with ash, and the doors are of heavy walnut, all finished in the most artistic style, while the floors are carpeted with the rarest and finest quality of Brussels. The chandeliers are ornate and costly, and in keeping with the elegant apartments for which they were designed. The desks are of walnut and ash, of the most beautiful designs, and most convenient in their arrangements. Here may be seen clerks opening, examining and answering the vast numbers of letters constantly pouring in upon the firm from every section of the United States and the Canadas. Here, too, will be found shippers busy marking and forwarding goods to the agents of the firm, many of whom obtain immense quantities to supply the heavy demand in their various localities.

That portion of the first floor to the rear of the offices is used for packing and storing, and is literally filled with goods ready for shipment. The second floor is used for preparing the medicines for market, which affords constant employment for a number of hands.

On the third floor is the laboratory, where the "Seven Seals" is compounded under the personal supervision of Mr. Kennedy, the presiding and directing genius of the entire establishment. This commodious and elegant depot is a marvel of artistic arrangement throughout, and taken as a whole, is one of the most complete of the kind in the country. The business, too, is far more extensive than we had imagined, and we were assured that the sales for the current year will reach one hundred thousand dollars.

THE RELIABILITY OF THE FIRM.

While the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., is no quack nostrum, but a reliable remedy whose merits are well attested, the firm is not an ephemeral one which dazzles all by the brilliancy of its operations for a time and then ends in bankruptcy and irretrievable ruin. Mr. Kennedy, the principal member of the company, is, although yet a young man, is known as one of our most reliable citizens and thoroughly successful business men. His energy, enterprise and business capacity have earned for him a most enviable reputation and placed him in positions of trust which he fills with credit to himself and to the best interests of all who are allied with him. And while his business career has been one of exceeding brilliancy, he is yet regarded as a safe, prudent, far-seeing, conscientious and perfectly reliable man, in whose hands the destinies of any enterprise are in safe keeping. He is President of the First National Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny, an institution having a capital of half a million dollars. Besides he is President of the firm, and M. Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny, and Director of the Iron City Insurance Company; also heavy stockholder in Wylie Avenue Savings Bank, Duquesne Savings Bank and Homestead Bank, all flourishing and responsible institutions. This should certainly be sufficient to dispel all doubts, should any arise, concerning the liability and soundness of the firm. We have been thus particular in stating the facts for the benefit of those to whom Mr. Kennedy is not personally known, and we would add that all orders received by the firm will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to and all business transactions of the firm will as far as lies in their power be conducted upon the principles of just and honorable dealing. Parties, therefore, who see this street, to Burns & Co., also, grading, paving and curbing Fiftieth street.

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Celeste! Celeste! Celeste!

Nothing has more true merit consolidated in it than the Taylor & Farley Celeste Organ. The material used in their construction is the best, while they have elegance and taste which will insure their being ornaments in any situation in which they are placed. The quantity of tone is pure, clear and brilliant, being free from harshness, while at the same time it has great power and capacity for effect. The Vox-celeste stop contains an independent solo set of reeds of great sweetness of tone, capable of numerous combinations with other stops, and can also be used in the full organ, adding largely to the volume of tone. S. Hamilton & Co., the sole agents for these organs, have a large stock to select from, ranging in price from $60 to $700. All can be suited. You can, if you wish, buy one of the cheaper grade on the rental plan, and in the course of a year or two, exchange it for a better and more costly one. Visitors to their rooms will be courteously received and the merits of the instruments and the easy terms upon which they are sold fully explained. Remember the No. is 51 Fifth avenue, sign of Celeste, Pittsburgh.

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Gent's Summer merino underwear, a large assortment, at the lowest prices, at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30, Fifth Avenue. DEGELMAN & BLACK.

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Gent's extra fine English Cotton Half Hose, Gent's superior fine merino feet Half Hose, Gent's Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of New Goods at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth Avenue. DEGELMAN & BLACK.

If you wish an elegant present for a friend, in the gold or silver line, you cannot do better than by purchasing at Messrs. Hazlett & Kennedy, No. 78 Smithfield street, for there you will be sure to get a bargain.

So sweet, so pure,
So safe, so sure,
So suited to each dental want,
The Fragrant SOZODONT. 7&8

A Beautiful Array.

Drop into the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard's Block, and make a selection from the elegant array of summer suits which will be found in the house. The goods are all fresh, and made of good material which will be warranted to give as good satisfaction as any goods purchased elsewhere. The prices are so much below the ruling rates that they can only be appreciated by making a purchase. There is every style in color and material and the make up is according to the fashions. Get a summer suit at No. 95.

Plans of North Homestead

Are now ready for distribution. The sale is on the 17—Monday week.

Rings, bracelets, necklaces, pins, brooches and hundreds of